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Free French Troops Join British Drive on Keren

First Landing on Eritrea Since Start of Advance Effected

Khartoum, Feb. 23.

FREE French troops have arrived in Eritrea and joined the British drive on Keren, it was announced here yesterday.

The troops disembarked on the Red Sea coast, the first landing effected on Eritrea from the sea since the British advance began on January 15.

French troops travelled across equatorial Africa in American trucks, bringing their own rifles, machine-guns and ammunition, trench mortars and other equipment, and without losing a single vehicle, said authoritative sources here. The troops needed only artillery when they arrived, which the British supplied.

They covered over 1,500 miles, from Fort Lamy near Lake Chad. The unit was composed of strapping six foot Senegalese with French officers.—United Press.

Abyssinians Aid British

London, Feb. 23.

Following a sharp engagement in Abyssinia, the enemy retired leaving 150 dead in the field, state the latest reports received here. The engagement was fought between a combined patrol of British and Abyssinian troops and a vastly superior enemy force which attacked them.

The Sudan's frontier battalion, specially recruited for service outside the Sudan, was in action for the first time when one company attacked a strongly entrenched Italian encampment on the Abyssinian Blue Nile writes Reuter's special correspondent on the Abyssinian frontier.

The engagement resulted in 80 of the enemy being killed, including 30 white troops. There were no casualties among the British force.

Before dawn, the frontiersmen received orders to attack from three sides, and the action lasted half an hour, in which fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place. With the first impact the enemy retreated in confusion and Italian officers were seen shooting a number of their fleeing native troops in an attempt to stem the rout.

After the successful engagement, inhabitants of the enemy area placed themselves under protection of the British forces.—Reuter.

Giumbu Captured

Nairobi, Feb. 23.

British South African forces have captured Giumbu, near the mouth of the Juba River in Italian Somaliland, a communique announced yesterday.

Considerable quantities of guns and material, were taken, the communique said, adding that Giumbu was of "considerable strategic importance. Members of the Italian brigade staff were taken prisoner.—United Press.

Gain in Somaliland

Cairo, Feb. 23.

Imperial forces are making good progress and driving on in Italian Somaliland, a military spokesman told Reuter yesterday. The crossing of the Juba River has been carried out successfully. He explained that intense efforts had been made to advance in this region before the rainy season started. Around Keren fighting was continuing.

Air activity in Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia continues unabated says an R.A.F. communique, South African bombers attacked troop concentrations on the bank of the Juba [Reuter.

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Ex-King Alfonso Reported Dead

Lyons Broadcast Not Yet Confirmed in London, But Last Rites Administered

London, Feb. 23.

Ex-King Alfonso of Spain is dead, according to the Lyons radio, quoting a Rome report.

There is no official confirmation in London of this radio report. A telegram dispatched from Rome at 6.30 p.m. yesterday reported that the former King's condition had grown worse during Saturday afternoon.

At 4.45 p.m. King Victor Emmanuel and the Queen called to see him and had a 10-minute talk with members of Alfonso's family. At 6 p.m. the patient's condition was weaker.

Extreme unction was administered to ex-King Alfonso, says a report from Rome received here at 11.15 p.m. yesterday.

According to another report from the Italian capital, the former Spanish monarch had a heart attack just before 7 p.m. yesterday, and was stated to be sinking. At 8.50 and 10.30 p.m., the Rome radio announced that his condition continued to be grave. Members of his family were at his bedside.

At 4.45 p.m., King Victor Emmanuel and the Queen called to see him and had a 10-minute talk with Alfonso's family.

Father Lopez, a Spanish Jesuit priest from the Gregorian University, administered the extreme unction to Alfonso.

Shortly after midnight the Italian Crown Prince called to the bedside of ex-King Alfonso, who later received a visit from the Spanish Minister to the Vatican.—Reuter.

Condition Said Unchanged

Rome, Feb. 23.

Ex-King Alfonso's condition was unchanged at 2.00 p.m. Central European timed today, an Italian News Agency message states.—Reuter.

Italian Statement Sharply Refuted

Importance of British Aid to Greece Stressed

Athens, Feb. 23.

A sharp reply to Italian wireless allegations that British help to Greece is insufficient is made by the newspaper "Estia." The paper says Greece did not undertake the struggle against the aggressor to ask for or receive British help.

"We are grateful to Great Britain for her help and the Italians more than anyone else are in a position to know how much has been given since it is they who received the blows dealt by the British Fleet and the R.A.F. at Taranto, in Sicily, the Dodecanese and Albania.

"But British material help, while of prime importance in our struggle, is not the only help we have received. Help has come from the United States, Egypt, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Dutch East Indies and every part of the world where free men breathe.

"Greece is very grateful to all countries for the help given her. One country alone is incapable of realizing the significance and very great moral importance of this help—that country is Italy, covered with shame, humiliated and made ridiculous by her own action."—Reuter.

African Patrol Ship Sunk

Capetown, Feb. 22.

The Department of Defence announced today that the patrol ship Southern Flow had been sunk by enemy action.—Havas Telemondial.

French Say Nazis In Santander

Vichy, Feb. 23.

A German military convoy has arrived in the gale and fire-stricken city of Santander, Spain, said a statement published here today. The statement was regarded as official.

The convoy was to pursue relief work in the city, which was nearly laid waste by a terrific hurricane and fire.—United Press.

Petain Sends Funds

Vichy, Feb. 23.

Marshal Petain, French Chief of State, has sent 15,000 Pesetas through his Ambassador in Spain to the Spanish Foreign Minister, Snr. Suner, for relief of the victims of the recent storm at Santander.—Reuter.

Furious Air Battles Rage Over Straits

Nazi Raiders Repulsed as R.A.F. Bombs Germany

London, Feb. 23.

Relays of British and German planes fought a series of air battles over the Straits of Dover yesterday remniscent of the terrific sky fights of last August and September, when German invasion appeared imminent.

Fourteen German fighters crossed the Kent coast before noon and 20 crossed at 3 p.m., but British Spitfires and anti-aircraft batteries turned them back.

R.A.F. fighters and bombers streamed across the Channel themselves and explosions were heard along the French coast.

The British planes appeared to be concentrating their attack south-east and north-east of Dover and occasionally swept toward Calais, Dunkirk and Ostend.

Battles Over Channel

Big formations of British and German planes fought a series of battles over the Channel throughout the day.

Royal Air Force planes also swept over to Germany, the Air Ministry said, bombing Wilhelmshaven and Emden.

"Large numbers of heavy bombs were dropped on industrial objectives in the Ruhr," said the Air Ministry, adding that Wilhelmshaven was raided for 90 minutes."

"Large fires were started at Bauhafen, followed by explosions," the communique reported.

Activity Over England

Only desultory German aerial activity was reported over England to an early hour this morning.

A German bomber crashed near a north-east coastal town after it exploded in mid-air. Three members of the bomber's crew were killed, but one parachuted to safety, said reports.

Another German bomber was shot down near Avonmouth during the afternoon yesterday.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security joint communique said "considerable patrol activity was done both by our fighters and by the enemy near the south-east coast. One enemy fighter was shot down.

Some bombs were dropped, mainly in East Kent," the communique also said, adding that a German bomber was destroyed near the neck of the Bristol Channel.—United Press.

Swansea Again Hit

Swansea, Feb. 23.

This town was stunned but grim today, after three and one half hours of German aerial bombing, for the third successive night.

The raid last night was begun with flares dropped from scores of Nazi planes. Then came high explosive bombs mixed with incendiary missiles.

Houses suffered the worst damage while many other buildings, including a cinema, a savings bank, a brewery, a school used as a food control depot and a theatre, also were destroyed.

One raider crashed in flames after being hit by anti-aircraft shells.

Although the raid was intense, casualties were not thought high.—United Press.

Brest Attacked

London, Feb. 23.

The naval base in Brest, in occupied France, was attacked last night by a small force of Royal Air Force bombers.

No British aircraft were lost during these operations, an air ministry communique stated, but one coastal command plane was missing from a daylight patrol yesterday.—Reuter.

Greeks Wreak Havoc Among Italians

Retreating Columns Hard Hit by Artillery Fire

London, Feb. 23.

A general review of the position on the Albanian front was given by the Athens radio last night.

On Friday, said the speaker, visibility was bad and though operations were restricted some light attacks by the Italians were repulsed.

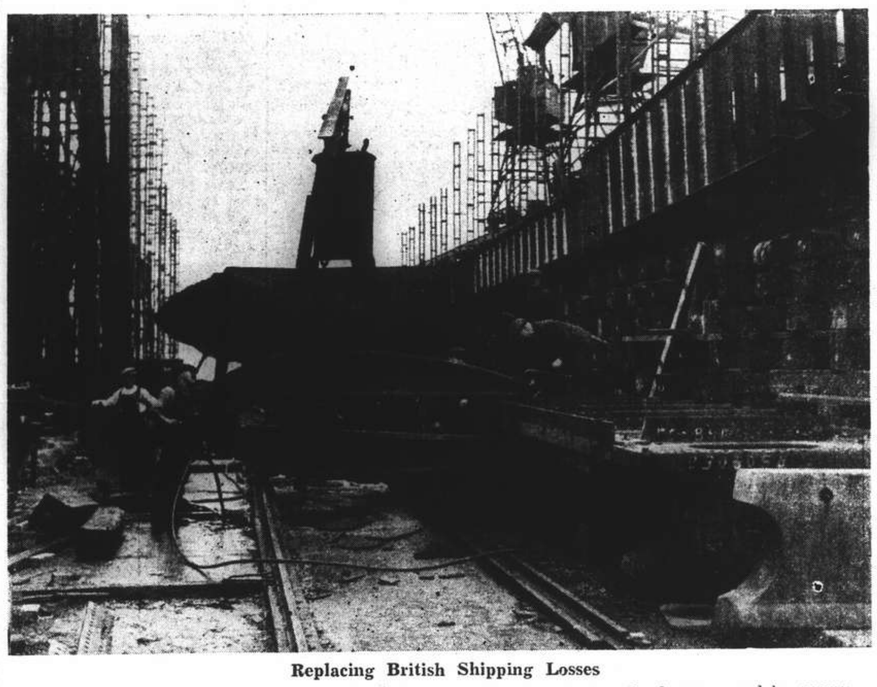
During operations on Thursday, a fortified mountain ridge 5,100 feet high was captured and the enemy put to flight, the Greek announcer revealed. Confusion of the Italians was increased by Greek artillery fire, which wrought havoc among retreating columns during the night.

Greek aircraft successfully co-operated with machines of the Royal Air Force on Thursday night, and the speaker concluded: "We have every reason to be proud of our small air force, which is building up a fine tradition."—Reuter.

Weygand Reported Touring Morocco

Berlin, Feb. 23.

General Maxime Weygand, Vichy delegate-general in North Africa, has left for another tour of inspection, which will take him to several towns in Morocco and "ultimately to Dakar," according to a report from Vichy to the official German news agency.—Reuter.



Replacing British Shipping Losses

British ship-building yards have all along been hard at it replacing the losses caused by enemy action at sea. The picture shows a huge hydraulic riveter at work in a yard. Nazi air raids have had very little effect on ship-building.

Bulgaria Believed on Eve Of Occupation by Germans

Appearance of Anti-Aircraft Guns on Roof of National Bank Reveals Tension in Sofia

Sofia, Feb. 23.

BULGARIA was awaiting events with outward calm today, though the appearance of anti-aircraft guns on the roof of the National Bank was significant of the underlying tension which pervaded the capital.

In the opinion of well-informed British circles here, Bulgaria was on the eve of occupation by German troops. German anxiety about the fate of the Italians in Albania was no longer a secret, and Bulgarian territory opened a convenient loophole through which Germany could attempt to liquidate the Greek problem.

Reports that persons suspected of pro-British sympathies were arrested in Sofia yesterday morning are not confirmed, but it is certain that some 30 people were detained by the police. No explanation was given for their arrest. The charge that they were pro-British is regarded as a convenient one in present circumstances.

Anxiety Under Calm

Official circles here stoutly maintain that there will be no German occupation of Bulgaria, and such reports as those of pontoon bridges across the Danube are denied as quickly as they appear. Despite official calm, however, there exists great national anxiety concerning the possible consequences of a German occupation.

The latest reports from the provinces assert that German signposts have appeared on roads. There is, however, no confirmation in responsible quarters here of reports of disorders in various provinces. German despatches claiming that the position of Greece is "precarious" are prominently displayed in the Bulgarian press. Almost all papers point out that Germany no longer regards the war in Albania as an isolated conflict.

Observers believe Germany will justify her entry into Bulgaria on the grounds that British troops have landed or are going to land in Salonika.—Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

British Women to Leave Sofia

German Officers Reported To Have Taken Over Best Suites in Capital

Sofia, Feb. 22.

British women residing in Sofia to leave Bulgaria next Monday, it was officially announced here today.

British cultural institutions in the capital already have been closed.—Havas Telemondial.

The Nazi Grab

New York, Feb. 22.

German General Staff officers wearing civilian clothes arrived at Sofia and took over the best suites in leading hotels, while groups of students demonstrated in front of the Royal Palace against "German occupation," the Associated Press reported today from the Bulgarian capital.

Road signs in German began appearing on posts along highways leading from the Rumanian frontier to the interior of Bulgaria, according to the despatch.

The report added that the city police arrested nearly 50 radical agrarian leaders without explanation immediately after the first Nazi officers arrived.

According to the Associated Press message, more anti-aircraft guns were mounted above the National Bank building, while Communist leaders were passing word among thousands of their followers in Bulgaria to "resist the Nazi invasion by non-co-operation and propaganda, but not by force."

Cafes, restaurants and hotels were filled with the wildest rumours, but apparently only King Boris and Cabinet Ministers know what is going on, the report stated.—Domei.

Traffic Stopped

Berne, Feb. 22.

The situation in and around Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, is extremely tense, according to reports received by the Swiss Telegraphic Agency.

Traffic outside the capital has been stopped by the authorities, the reports added.—Havas Telemondial.

Britons in Manchoukuo Advised to Leave

Harbin, Feb. 23.

The British Government has again advised British subjects in Manchoukuo to evacuate. Britons remaining in the country do so at their own risk. —Reuter.

Mutilated Body of Sikh Discovered

Indian Watchman Found Murdered on Rubicon Road Near Sanitorium

The mutilated body of a Sikh, believed to be Baga Singh, was found on Rubicon Road yesterday morning at 8 o'clock by a party of foreigners who were riding in the district. The body terribly cut with a hatchet was found about 100 yards away from the Shanghai Sanitorium at 150 Rubicon Road, lying in the gutter at the side of the road. Baga Singh has been employed as a watchman of the staff quarters of the Sanitorium for many years, and is a well known figure to residents of the district.

When the foreigners discovered the body, Baga Singh's face was covered with a turban, which concealed the terrible wounds on his face. He was wearing his regulation blue watchman's uniform at the time, and after the corpse had been examined it was found that there were further hatchet cuts on his chest and arms. The murderer evidently took his victim by surprise as he was walking down the road to go on duty, and attacked him viciously with a heavy chopper.

When the police were informed of the crime shortly after 8 a.m. yesterday morning, they went to the spot after summoning members of the Shanghai Special Municipality Police. The latter gave permission for the body to be taken into the Settlement as the Sikh is a British subject. The body was then taken to the Police morgue. Examination revealed that Baga Singh had been dead for several hours, and it is believed that he was attacked as he was going on duty at the Sanitorium at midnight.

The body was lying at the side of the road when found, the dark blue uniform making it almost indistinguishable from the road surface. The watchman's overcoat was buttoned up in front concealing his body wounds from which blood had poured, making a pool around him.

Baga Singh was about 55 years old, and had been working for the Shanghai Sanitorium for a number of years. It is understood that he had no personal enemies, and it was thought that the attack was just made by chance as the killer was lying in wait for any passerby.

The police took a number of photographs of the scene of the crime, but investigation brought little result since the rain in the night had washed away most of the traces left by the murderer.

This is the third occasion in recent years on which the mutilated body of a Sikh has been found in the Western District. In previous cases it has usually been found that the murders were of a political nature, although this is not believed to be the case this time.

Turkish Press Denounces Axis

Istanbul, Feb. 23.

The entire Turkish press unanimously gives the lie to the recent Axis propaganda which represents the Turk-Bulgarian non-aggression pact as a British diplomatic defeat.

The newspaper "Ikdam," in a typical leading article, states that the Axis interpretation is utterly opposed to the truth, because Turkey considers her alliances and friendships sacred. —Reuter.

Czech Leader Tried By Default

Former Minister to Paris Sentenced to Hard Labour

Vichy, Feb. 23.

Dr. Stefan Osusky, one of the founders of the Czechoslovak Republic in Pittsburgh during the World War along with Thomas Masaryk and Edward Benes, former Presidents, yesterday was sentenced by default by the Bratislava Supreme Court to a life term at hard labour.

Dr. Osusky, who was the first and only Czech Minister at Paris from the founding of the Republic until its collapse, since the German advance through France has been living quietly in the free zone.

He was convicted with three other personalities of the old regime on a charge of military treason and plotting against the security of the Slovak State. The accusation was based on a stenographic report of several of his radio speeches from Paris to Czechoslovakia and on evidence of several travellers who returned to Czechoslovakia after the occupation of Paris by the Germans.—United Press

No Unexpected Delay in Passage Of U.S. Aid Bill Discerned

Confidence Measure Will Meet Approval of Great Majority of Americans Expressed in London

London, Feb. 23.

ALTHOUGH delays in the passage of the U.S. Aid to Democracies Bill caused by a minority of Isolationist Senators are regretted, the "Sunday Times" says, they cannot be thought greater than was expected.

The newspaper is confident that the bill will go through with the strong approval of the great majority of Americans, while the pause will stimulate the public to understand the case for the measure, and in doing so realize its strength.

"The alarm arising from Japan's movements," the paper continues, "has told in the same direction. Many, perhaps most, Americans, have said in the past that much as they disapproved of Japan's policy in China, they would never fight her unless she attacked American possessions.

"Congress twice in the last three years has rejected proposals to fortify the island of Guam. Now a bill providing for that has gone through on a mere show of hands with only one speech against it.

"The reason is that once the possibility of Japan's dispossessing Holland of Java, and Great Britain of Singapore, came to be examined in a practical spirit, the effect on America's future became obvious.

"It is to be hoped that a firm United States' attitude in the Pacific may avert the risk of war there altogether," the article added.—Reuter.

Oppositionists Thunder

Washington, Feb. 23.

Opposition forces in the Senate yesterday continued their verbal thunder against the Aid to Democracies bill.

Senate opposition to the bill which [United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

Thailand Compromise Plan Rejected

Vichy Turns Down Japanese Mediation Offer For Settlement of Indo-China Dispute; Great Areas Asked to Be Ceded in Tokyo Talks

Vichy, Feb. 23.

A FRENCH Government note rejecting Japanese mediation of the Thailand-Indo-China border war left Vichy yesterday afternoon, said an authoritative source here today.

Mediators in Tokyo, it was said, had prepared a compromise plan which would cost France one fourth of Cambodia, including Battambang province as far as Angkor, Siemreap and Lake Tonlesar.

The Council of Ministers on Friday studied the compromise plan, judged it wholly unacceptable to France and decided to refuse.

Reliable sources told United Press a telegram also was being prepared to notify Tokyo of the French refusal.

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, notified Vichy of the Japanese mediated compromise plan while Admiral Francois Darlan, French Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister was in Paris.

Mr. Matsuoka, it was said, pressed for an immediate reply in view of the nearing extended deadline of the Thai-French armistice signed in Saigon.

The French contend that Thailand failed to respect the armistice.

The situation was said to be tense because, reliable sources said, it is known here that 30 Japanese warships are between Singapore and the Gulf of Siam, while a large part of the remainder of the Japanese Fleet has sailed for an unknown destination.

The Japanese compromise plan involved French surrender of considerably more territory than the Thais originally demanded. Territory demanded includes the rich, north-west corner of Cambodia, including the important towns of Battambang, Sisophon and Samrong and extends as far as the ruins of the famous, ancient temple of Angkor Vat.—United Press

40,000 Square Miles

Vichy, Feb. 22.

The Japanese delegation submitted a compromise proposal whereby Thailand would obtain the following: In the North, the pocket formed by Thailand in the peninsula on the right bank of the Mekong River; the Pakse region on the right bank of the Mekong, and those parts of Laos and Cambodia provinces which became French in 1907. The territory included in the compromise proposal amounts to some 40,000 square miles.

After close examination in Vichy, the proposal is considered clearly excessive.

The fact that the Council of Ministers, at its last meeting, devoted most of its time to the examination of the Far Eastern situation is explained by Indo-China's geographical position as a junction through which pass various strategic lines which would make her the centre of an eventual conflict in the Far East.

Britain's strategic line extends from the upper flow of the Mekong River, where the frontiers of Burma, Yunnan province, Tonkin and Thailand meet, to the Samoa islands. Australia and India are the population centres of this line. Hongkong constitutes the advanced fortress of Britain's defence.

While Japan is trying to end the China affair in order to have a free hand in her southward drive, it does not seem that the hostilities between China and Japan will be liquidated in the near future, the Chungking regime being supported by Great Britain and the United States. The Lend and Lease Bill at present being debated in Washington provides for further aid to China.

However, it is clear that if Japan can bring about an understanding between the Chungking and Nanking regimes in China, the situation in the South Seas would become more threatening.

Armed Forces Gathered

In this huge area, which is partly land and sea, the most important sector extends directly North and East of Singapore. To the North there is the Burma frontier, where 40,000 troops are said to be massed. These troops defend access to India by the famous Mandalay Road.

The naturally powerful position of Singapore was further strengthened by the construction of important defences. The British Far Eastern High Command has reinforced the normal peace-time garrison of 50,000 men by several large contingents of Australian troops. The Singapore air force is estimated at some 1,200 planes.

To the South-East come the Dutch possessions.

Holland, England's ally in the war against Germany, may help Britain considerably in the Far East. The Netherlands Indies has a small but well-trained army and a fleet which [United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2 *)

De Gaulle Upholds French Integrity

Concessions from Empire Will Not Be Recognized, Free Leader Warns

London, Feb. 23.

General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French government here, yesterday warned that Free France would not tolerate any encroachment by any foreign power in French Indo-China.

"Any renunciation which might be accepted by the Vichy Government in connection with the integrity of the French Empire's territory or the rights of France in any part of the world will be considered void by the Council of Defence of the Free French Empire," said a statement issued by Gen. de Gaulle.

"This declaration applies particularly to French Indo-China.

"Free France does not consider justified or permanent any concession which might have been extorted or any encroachments which might have been made by force or threats on the territorial or political status of Indo-China."—United Press.

Colonies to Be Protected

Vichy, Feb. 22.

France's duty towards her colonies in the Far East as elsewhere in her Empire is to ensure their administration and independence and to defend them against any eventual attacks from without, well-informed circles here stated today.

The statement was made in connection with the reports spread from foreign sources under a Saigon dateline on the occasion of the meeting of Indo-China's Supreme War Council, purporting to forecast Indo-China's attitude and position in the event of possible developments in the Far Eastern crisis.

The meeting of the Supreme War Council was called by Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, the Governor-General of Indo-China.—Havas.

British Subs Score Notable Successes

Two Enemy Supply Ships Sunk by One Craft

London, Feb. 23.

British submarines operating in the Mediterranean against Italy's lines of communication with her overseas armies have scored a number of notable successes against enemy supply ships and transports.

An Admiralty communique announcing this states that the submarine Upholder has sunk two enemy supply ships, one about 8,000 tons and the other about 5,000 tons.

Reinforcement of Soviet Armed Forces Urged

Moscow, Feb. 22.

"The extraordinary complexity of the international situation compels the armed forces of our country to work towards their reinforcement tirelessly," the People's Commissar for the Navy and the People's Commissar for Defence stated today in a joint Order of the Day released on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the Red Army.

In the same order the military leaders reiterated the determination of the Soviet Government to remain neutral in the present world conflict. —Havas Telemondial.

Awards Presented

Moscow, Feb. 23.

Decorations and medals have been presented to 588 commanders and men of the Red Army by the Soviet parliament on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the Red Army's formation.—Reuter.

Ruthless Methods of Warfare Brought By Nazis to Mediterranean Front

British Hospital Ship Twice Attacked by German Aircraft; Benghazi Evacuation Story Boomerangs

London, Feb. 23.

The standard of conduct exhibited by the enemy in warfare in the Mediterranean area, an Admiralty release states today, has undergone a marked change since it became necessary for Germany to render assistance to Italy.

On two occasions recently the hospital ship Dorsetshire has been attacked by German aircraft. Fortunately, the ship was not hit on either occasion.

The Dorsetshire was clearly marked as a hospital ship, and her identity as such had been made known to the enemy in accordance with the requirements of international law.

Malta has been subjected to enemy air attacks on many occasions during the first seven months of the war against Italy, but in none of these raids were deliberate attacks made upon hospitals. Since the appearance of German aircraft in the central Mediterranean, Imtarfu hospital at Malta has been deliberately attacked.

It will be recalled that on Jan. 31 a merchant ship evacuating Italian prisoners of war from the Libyan coast was attacked by two enemy aircraft believed to have been German. This attack resulted in a large number of casualties among the Italian prisoners, many being fatally wounded.

When the British army of the Nile captured Benghazi, the Italians announced that they had surrendered the town in order to avoid the possibility of damage to property and the loss of life amongst the civilian population of the town, which included a large number of Italians. Benghazi since has been subjected to recurrent air attacks of an indiscriminate nature. Carried out by German aircraft these attacks have caused much loss of life amongst the civilian population and damage to private property in residential quarters of the town.—Reuter.

Malaya Resolved to Fight if Attacked, Declares Singapore Official

Japan's Encirclement Talk "Sheer Nonsene": Nazis Attempting to Involve Tokyo in More Trouble

Singapore, Feb. 23.

Mr. Victor Purcell, Director-General of Information and and Publicity, in a broadcast speech, said last night that if Malaya or her allies were attacked, Malaya would fight.

"Unlike Japan, we are not tortured by indecision and conflicting counsels," Mr. Purcell said. "We know only one thing. If we or our allies are attacked, we shall fight.

"Japan's talk of encirclement is sheer nonsense," he declared. "Germany knows exactly the 'jam' Japan is in and is moving heaven and earth to persuade her to become more hopelessly involved by attacking Britain and the Netherlands in the Far East and creating a diversion, which is all Germany cares about."

Mr. Purcell discussed the civil defence measures and said air raids precautions pamphlets were being issued in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil, describing how to deal with incendiary bombs. He urged the people to get the necessary precautions equipment now.

"We have been warned that if the crisis comes, we must keep cool heads."

Regarding defence, he said, "if the worst comes to the worst, what do we have to worry about, with Singapore a very strong fortress and protected by guns, troops, planes and mine fields and Malaya by thousands of British, Indian and Australian troops?

"To my mind the position is as satisfactory as we have any right to expect."—United Press

Tientsin French Police Strike

Chinese Constables Walk Out Resume After Parley With Concession Heads

Tientsin, Feb. 23.

Chinese constables of the French Concession police force in Tientsin resumed their duties this evening after a five-hour strike during which they are alleged to have presented demands to the French Municipality. Their demands were met, the constables declare.

The strike, which began at noon, is said to have been precipitated by the alleged maltreatment of a Chinese police constable last night by an inspector.

All posts in the French Concession were deserted during the afternoon.

After passing an inspection parade at noon, the relief patrols marched off but did not assume their duties. Previous details left their posts, giving the impression that the entire police force had struck.

No previous notice was given, and French municipal circles were puzzled over the action, since the remuneration of the police force was said to be totally adequate.

During the afternoon, however, heated speeches marked a gathering of the police strikers at one of the French Concession police substations.

They demanded a written undertaking that several police officers, including three Frenchmen, be dismissed, the constables informed Reuters. Other demands were for more leisure hours, and, it was understood, increased high cost of living allowances.

M. des Etanges, chief of the French police, in an interview with Reuters, said: "The demands are similar to those presented to the police authorities of the British Concession in the strike of last autumn."

The French consul, M. L. Colin, participated in the settlement of the 11 demands presented by the Chinese constables, it is officially stated. These included the granting of a bonus and wages similar to those given the constables of the British municipal police, plus a bag of flour for each constable, periodical holidays, and kinder treatment by the police inspectors.

It is stated that one of the inspectors is being transferred.—Reuter.

Vichy Continues Purge of Jews

Government Orders Bank Administrators to Be Replaced by "Aryans"

Vichy, Feb. 23.

The French Government yesterday continued its purge of Jewish control of French finance and commerce by publishing a second list of Jewish firms whose Jewish administrators had been replaced by "Aryan" provisional directors.

The new list includes all of the big Jewish banking firms in Paris, but for the time being the purge is limited to the occupied zone.

Included on the list are Lazars Freres, one of the richest of all private French banking firms, which has been an intermediary in many French Treasury transactions and bond issues and Louis Dreyfus and Company, one of the greatest grain importing and exporting firms in the world, which maintains a private bank to finance enormous international wheat deals.

Lazars Freres handled most of the international gold transactions between France and the United States, Britain, Holland and Switzerland and its working capital exceeded 1,500,000,000 francs, but was less than Louis Dreyfus and Company, which worked with an estimated 2,000,000,000 francs.

None of the Rothschild banks were included in yesterday's list because those properties were confiscated earlier as a result of the flight of the Rothschild's from France at the approach of the German Armies.

The removal of the Jewish directors falls under the French law prohibiting Jews to hold any posts of authority in the national economy. Thus far, however, there has been no interference with Jewish banks or business firms in unoccupied France.—United Press.

Strikers Smash Furniture

A minor strike flared up last night when a number of strikers broke into their employer's work-shop and smashed up the furniture shortly after 9.30 p.m. Detectives from Central Police Station attended the place, 51/7 Tientsin Road, almost immediately after an alarm had been given, but the gang of over thirty men had already decamped. The trouble started on February 16 when ten employees of Zu Oong-sun, a fur trader, demanded an increase in wages amounting to 300 per cent. This was refused and the men turned out of the shop.

Simultaneously the workers of a similar trading company went on strike. The leader of this second gang of strikers was arrested yesterday afternoon, and in revenge the whole group from both places broke in at the Tientsin Road house and wrecked the premises.

The workers, who were engaged in sorting and classifying skins and furs, were offered 100 per cent. increases in wages by the owner, but refused to accept this, claiming that it was not sufficient. It is understood that no politics are involved in the strike.

Huge Fire Does Damage In Japanese Town

Takasaki, Gumma Prefecture, Feb. 23.

Damage estimated at Yen 1,500,000 was caused last night when a huge fire broke out here destroying 28 buildings, including the Takasaki Tobacco Bureau, where the blaze originated.

Fanned by a brisk breeze, the flames cut a wide swath through the tobacco plant and neighbouring buildings. Hampered by inadequate equipment, the local fire brigade took more than four hours to get the blaze under control.—Domei.

Shipbuilding in Britain Grows

Vessels Constructed at Faster Pace Than During Last Great War

London, Feb. 23.

Britain's naval building programme is now greater than at any time during the last war. The merchant shipbuilding programme also is encouraging. The importance of over-seas construction can be realized when it is remembered that in 1917-18 7,000,000 tons were delivered to Britain when British ship-building was far below that figure.

It is not doubted that the German submarine campaign may soon be intensified, but neither is it doubted that the magnificent efforts of British seamen will be maintained. Much credit is already due them for limited shipping losses.—Reuter.

*Thai Compromise Plan Rejected

(Continued from page 1)

is not to be despised. The harbour of Sourabaya is an ideal naval and submarine base.

Faced with the strengthening of the British defences in the Far East, Japan is sending southward important contingents of troops and naval units. According to information from British sources, four divisions of Japanese troops are stationed in Formosa, which is the stepping-stone between Japan's insular possessions and her bases in Hainan and the Gulf of Tonkin. Japanese naval units are also reported in the Gulf of Siam.

As for the United States, she has been steadily strengthening her garrisons in the Philippine islands and increasing the number of naval units in her Asiatic Fleet.—Havas Telemondial.

Bangkok Denies Rupture

Bangkok, Feb. 23.

The Government yesterday issued a communique denying that Thai-French Indo-China peace negotiations in Tokyo were deadlocked.

"It is hoped that mediations soon will come to a peaceful solution.... showing our great friend Japan has maintained justice in the best possible way," the communique also said.

(A report from Vichy said the French Government had rejected Japanese mediation of the Thai-French dispute.)—United Press.

Flagship Leaves Saigon

Saigon, Feb. 23.

Indo-China's flagship the cruiser Lamotte-Picquet, this morning quietly and unexpectedly left Saigon for an unknown destination. A visiting Japanese torpedo boat also departed this morning.

The French destroyers left Saigon yesterday and their destinations also were unknown.

The departures of the vessels were causing speculation in connection with the expiration on Tuesday of the Thailand-French Indo-China armistice agreement.—United Press.

Mediterranean Mined To "Stop Invasion"

Route to Tunisia Blocked, States Admiralty

London, Feb. 23.

British mining of the central Mediterranean was designed to cover sea routes over which Axis troops would have to pass for an invasion of Tunisia, the Admiralty announced yesterday.

The entire central Mediterranean, including the channel between Sicily and Tunisia and the Tyrrhenian Sea, between Sardinia and the west coast of Italy, was mined the Admiralty said.

The area mined, said the Admiralty, extended from Cape Santa Maria de Leuca at the heel of the Italian "boot," clear across the Mediterranean south-eastward to Benghazi, thence westward along the north African coast to the Tunisian-Tripolitanian frontier.

From there the line extended along the limit of French territorial waters to a position three miles north of Cape Bon.

The channel between Cape Bon and Sicily is the narrowest part of the Mediterranean—less than 100 miles wide.—United Press.

Salvation Army Appeal

The staff of the American Asiatic Underwriters tops the list of new donations to the Appeal Fund of the Salvation Army with a handsome $937, which with other donations received over the week-end raised the total to beyond $141,000, it was announced by Brigadier B. Morris, commanding officer and director of the campaign for funds. Every year the staff of the A.A.U. has loyally responded to the Army's appeal.

The goal of the Army this year is $175,000. Donations may be sent to Army Headquarters, Sassoon Arcade, 40 Nanking Road.

From the Nestles Milk Products Company, China, Ltd., came a welcome gift of tinned milk to the value of $400. It is stated by Brigadier Morris that gifts of this type are greatly appreciated in view of the fact that Army provides for nearly 200 impoverished foreign families.

The new list of donations follows:

Balance brought forward			$138,317
American Asiatic Underwriters Staff			937
Shanghai Electric Construction			200
American Exporters			100
Aitkenhead, Mrs. R. C.			100
The Shanghai Vacuum and Storage C., Ltd.			50
Dissmeyer, Mr/Mrs. J. A.			25
Chudzynski, Mr/Mrs.			15
Meng Kuang-ming			100
Chen Ching-yang			16
Chao Tsao Kung-tse			16
Price, R.J.E.	100	Dixon, A.M.	15
Ash, S.H.	100	Kirstein, J.	10
F.W.F.	100	Guillemont, P.	10
Studio Seagull	50	Feeney, M.H.	10
Anon	50	Solovieffe, A.A.	10
Gauntlett, E.G.	50	O'Neill, P.T.	10
Kearton, W.A.	50	Villers, Mrs. A.E.	10
Stevenson, Geo.	50	Louen, L.	5
Arts and Crafts	50	Wang Ho-hsing	235
La Donna	50	Sung	100
Bertenshaw, W.T.	25	Chu Yu-yung	30
Bowler	25	Anon	20
Gompertz, G.H.	25	Hoh Hung-chi	11
Chaloner, R.M.	25	Sheng Yu-ching	5
Vorner, J.A.	25	Lung-chi	5
Smith, S.J.	30	Chen	10
Mosse, Dr. C.E.	20		
Rahr, C.	20		
Lorentz, Dr. H.	20		
			$141,237

Food Shortage in Reich Foreseen

U.S. Economists Analyze Situation Upon Basis of Confidential Reports

New York, Feb. 23.

The conclusion that Germany is facing the prospects of a serious shortage of essential foods within six months has been reached by economists of the United States Government.

A report by Dr. Frederick Strauss, economist of the Department of Agriculture, correlates confidential and other information which the Government has been able to secure in regard to the situation in Germany.

The report, which is primarily for information of the White House and defence officials, lists prospective shortages of meats, fats, vitamins and minerals—foods described as necessary for maintaining the striking power of Hitler's military forces and the efficiency of workers in Germany's war industries.

The deficiencies are said to be due to the British blockade, decreasing domestic output and depletion of war reserves.—Reuter.

*Free French Join Drive on Keren

(Continued from page 1)

River and motor transport in the Julib area and west of Magadiscio.

Aerodromes at Chinele and Diredawa were raided. At Chinele, Italian aircraft and stores concealed in scrub alongside the landing ground were heavily attacked. Direct hits were obtained on railway stations and military barracks at Diredawa. South African fighters made lowflying attacks on aircraft on the ground at Massawa and also set fire to a petrol dump at Adiugri.

Enemy fighters, concludes communique, approached Malta on Friday but withdrew when British fighter planes went up to intercept. From all operations British aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Battalion Lost in Desert

London, Feb. 23.

There is no news of a battalion of Italian colonial infantry which left Kismayu in Jubaland 11 days ago the night before British troops occupied the town. The Italian troops set out on a 50-mile trip to Cali across a waterless desert and have not yet arrived there.

A native who was with them has returned to Kismayu and surrendered. Another was found dying from thirst. The rest of the battalion was believed to be dead or dying in the desert.

Meanwhile it was confirmed that troops of the King's African Rifles have occupied two posts south of Kismayu.—Reuter.

Italian Claims

Rome, Feb. 23.

Italians repulsed British columns attempting to approach Fascist positions in the Sudan, the Italian military headquarters communique claimed yesterday.

An Italian counter-attack threw the British back with heavy losses, the communique averred.

British pressure continued in lower Jubaland (Italian Somaliland), the communique said, but Italians were "resisting stubbornly."—United Press.

Evacuation Plan Denied

Rome, Feb. 23.

A statement issued here denied reports that Signor Mussolini had enquired of Marshall Petain through Gen. Franco on what conditions the Italian Army in Northern Africa would be permitted to proceed through French territory to Spanish Morocco. Reports published abroad regarding alleged attempts by Germany to mediate in the Italo-Greek conflict also were denied by the official Italian news agency.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Raids Buzi Area

London, Feb. 23.

Troop concentrations and motor transport columns in the Buzi area near Tepelini were considerably damaged during successful raids by the Royal Air Force yesterday states a communique issued by the headquarters of the British forces in Greece.

In the Preveza area, a British fighter patrol shot down one enemy plane.

All British aircraft returned safely from these operations.—Reuter.

Operations Developing

London, Feb. 23.

Operations in Africa are developing to the advantage of the British, an official statement released here today announces.

Air activity in Somaliland and Abyssinia continues unabated.

At Buld Boda, near Tarba, a number of Italian troops indicated to British aircraft their wish to surrender, the statement adds.—Reuter.

The submarine Rover sank an enemy oil-tanker, and an Italian supply ship, which was almost certainly the Citta di Messina, of 2,742 tons, was sunk by the Regent.

An escored convoy was attacked by the submarine Utmost, and a hit was scored with a torpedo on a supply ship of about 8,000 tons. This ship was later seen to be in sinking condition with her stern a wash, having been deserted by the convoy escort.

H. M. submarine Truant attacked an enemy convoy with gunfire and obtained shell hits on one of the enemy supply ships.

In another attack the Truant torpedoed and sank the largest ship in a convoy, of about 3,500 tons displacement.

It has now been established that the submarine Triton, the loss of which was announced January 28, previously accounted for two Italian supply ships, of which one was about 8,000 tons.—Reuter.

No Japanese Warning Reaches Canberra

New York, Feb. 23.

Sir Frederick Stewart, Australian Foreign Minister, said Australia had not received any warning from Japan, the Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday announced it had heard in a radio report from Sydney.

Sir Frederick said that if Australia did receive such a warning "we will have an appropriate answer."—United Press.

*Germans Threaten Bulgaria

(Continued from page 1)

Sofia, Feb. 23.

Reliable neutral sources here yesterday said it was "only a matter of time" before large scale land, sea and air operations began in the Balkans if Greece failed to negotiate peace with Italy.

The semi-official press, however, told the populace "to be calm. There is nothing to fear."

A usually reliable source in close contact with Government circles said the Soviet Ambassador to Berlin informed Germany that Russia would be unable to adhere to the Soviet-German economic agreement signed on January 10 if Germans crossed Bulgaria.

Unconfirmed reports from Turkish sources said that if Germany began war in the Balkans, Turkey would declare war against Germany and remain on the defensive under a plan whereby the British Fleet could pass through the Dardanelles and cut vital oil shipments from Satoux to the Danube.—United Press.

List Said in Bulgaria

London, Feb. 23.

Field Marshal General Wilhelm List, and members of his staff, have arrived in the village of Chamkoria, 50 miles from Sofia, a "Daily Mail" despatch reported here yesterday.

The Germans took over the village completely and were transforming it into a headquarters, declared the despatch, which was datelined "On the Bulgarian frontier."

Despatches in the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Express," however, said Gen. List had arrived in Sofia.

Gen. List commanded the German Fourth Army during the Polish campaign.—United Press.

Manœuvres Continue

London, Feb. 23.

German preparations for a move into Bulgaria were believed today to be continuing on two different lines. Operations were still going on in Rumania, where troops were being moved towards the frontier, and in Bulgaria itself. There were indications that events might come to a head in the near future. At the same time the Germans appeared to be preparing a propaganda campaign, which was to be expected along with military operations, in an attempt to create fear in Balkan countries.

The German press was writing much about the chances of invasion of England and it was particularly stated that a U-boat campaign could defeat Britain while air attacks would achieve much success.—Reuter.

Yugoslavia Excited

Belgrade, Feb. 23.

Serious repercussions among the Yugoslav public following the publication of references to the erection of pontoon bridges across the Danube at Rustchuk were expected by political circles here.

The Yugoslav public was already fiercely anti-Nazi, and it was believed the authorities would have to issue some explanatory statement with a view to pacifying public opinion.

Political observers think that publication of the report should be connected with reaction to the Turco-Bulgarian declaration. The general public both here and in Bulgaria believe the declaration to be due to Russian influence and aimed at prevention of a German invasion of the Balkans.—Reuter.

Soviets Deny Participation

Moscow, Feb. 23.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, yesterday denied a report published in a Swiss newspaper that Russia had actively assisted in conclusion of the recent Bulgarian-Turkish declaration of non-aggression.—United Press.

*No Delay in U.S. Aid Bill Discerned

(Continued from page 1)

would empower aid "short of war" to Britain, was led by Senators Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio; Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, and Senator Arthur Capper, Republican of Kansas.

"Unless we are prepared to declare war," said Senator Taft, "we should not pass this bill.

"The nation should face the issue of war openly," the Senator declared, "let us not drift into war by mistakes."

Senator Taft urged that the Senate approve his substitute bill under which outright dollar credits would be granted to Britain.

Credits Urged

Senator Capper asked the Senate whether the United States plans to "guarantee freedom of expression and freedom of religion in all Europe, all Asia and all Africa.

"If the people of America were not gripped by war hysteria," he declared, the whole thing would be recognized for what I believe it is—a most fantastic and bombastic nightmare."

Senator McCarran asserted that enactment of the bill would mean "every boy who goes from every state into active service next month will be gone for good and all."

"This Means War"

"This bill," Senator McCarran said, "means war—war under the ignominious name of never having been declared by Congress."

Senator Taft said that the Bill would empower President Roosevelt to supervise the war.

"The British could hardly plan an expedition to Africa or the Balkans without obtaining permission from the President," said Senator Taft. "Peace in America is the only hope of the World. I believe we can keep out of this war and still give Britain assistance for which she is asking."—United Press.

Madrid Fines Labour Chief

Madrid, Feb. 23.

A fine of 100,000,000 Pesetas was imposed today by the Tribunal of Political Responsibilities upon Senor Don Indalecio Pireto, former Socialist leader. Senor Pireto has held high positions in the Spanish Republican regime and has notably served several years in the cabinet as Minister of Labour.—Havas Telemondial.

Time Bomb Injures S.M. Fireman

Two Explosions Occur in Japanese Owned Book-shop; Little Damage Done

A Chinese member of the Shanghai Fire Brigade was slightly injured in the neck yesterday when a time bomb exploded at the Shantung Book Store, a Japanese stationery concern at 311 Foochow Road, at about 2.40 p.m. The wounded fireman was taken in an emergency ambulance to the Police Hospital, but was released soon after.

The mystery surrounding the bombing of the shop remained unsolved yesterday, no arrests having been made. No clues whatever, with the exception of the bombs, have fallen into the police hands.

According to investigations, two time bombs were placed among books on the shelves, both missiles believed to have been incendiary bombs. At about 2.35 p.m. yesterday, one of the missiles went off. Fortunately, nobody was injured.

A call was made to the Fire Brigade and it was presumed that the shop would go up in flames. The firemen from the Central Station raced to the address. When inside, another bomb exploded and its fragments hit one of the Chinese firemen.

He was taken to hospital, but his injury was found to be of a minor nature. He was released after first aid was given him.

Motive a Mystery

No damage was done to the premises apart from the many scattered books. The whole affair remained a mystery as detectives had no clue as to the identity of the terrorists. It was believed that either a man, or perhaps two, entered the shop and placed the missiles among the books while the assistants were occupied with other customers.

Although the police knew of no reason why the act had been committed, it was thought that it was a purely terroristic act, this being confirmed partly by the fact that the shop was a Japanese-owned concern.

Yesterday's terroristic act was one of the first when time bombs had been placed. Up to now, terrorists confined themselves to plain potato masher or cannister type of hand grenades.

It may be recalled here that the Central Reserve Bank at 15 the Bund was bombed a few days ago, resulting in little damage to the premises. An unarmed watchman, however, was killed when he attempted to intercept the terrorists.

THE CINEMA

"Sandy Gets Her Man"

Sandy	Baby Sandy
Bill	Stuart Erwin
Nan	Una Merkel
Fire Chief Galvin	Edgar Kennedy
Police Chief O'Hara	William Frawley
Junior	Edward Brophy
Bagshaw	Wally Vernon
Tom	Jack Carson
Councilman Clark	William Davidson
Justice	John Sheehan
Justice's Wife	Isabel Randolph

"Sandy Gets Her Man", which opened at the Cathay Theatre yesterday, is one of those nonsensical comedies that is bound to please the majority of film-goers, notwithstanding its thin plot. For, although the story is unimportant, the presence of seven comedians and the inclusion of many good gags, make the film enjoyable. This film, which incidentally served Mr. Wallace Beery in the old silent days (it was called "Freman, Save My Child" then), is about the rivalry between a fire chief and a police captain for a huge appropriation for new equipment. Here, they support the courtship of two of their subordinates for the daughter of the finance commissioner in the hope of thus getting the the money. The fireman, played by Mr. Stuart Erwin, wins at the end, but not before he goes through several escapades, climaxing it all with a huge fire in which he saves the daughter of the woman he later marries. Baby Sandy was cute in her role and prattled her way through into many hearts, but it was Messrs. Brophy and Vernon's picture, the two comedians turning in a laugh-a-minute as two clumsy firemen, bent on helping their friend win the girl. Other comedians include Miss Una Merkel, as the heroine, and Messrs. Edgar Kennedy and William Frawley. The programme is rounded out by three shorts, the one about "The Melting Pot of the Carribees" being very interesting.—U.P.

More Action Against Japan Forecast

New York Daily Says More Goods to Be Licensed

New York, Feb. 23.

The "New York Herald Tribune" said yesterday that President Roosevelt, "in the next few days," will issue a proclamation placing more items under the licensing system. The move is designed principally against Japan, the newspaper said.

Goods which could not be shipped to Japan under the proposed proclamation would include sole leather, carbon black, jute, shellac, glycerine and various kinds of vegetable oils such as copra, coconut and palm oil.

The newspaper said the restrictions also would operate to some extent against Russia and shipments destined to Germany via Siberia.—United Press.

Estonian Independence Day Marked

A reception was held yesterday by members of the Estonian community and their foreign friends to mark the Estonian Independence Day, which actually falls on February 24. The reception was held at the residence of Mr. A. Lohmus. Among the guests were representatives of local Czechoslovakian, Latvian and Lithuanian communities, besides many other sympathisers of different nationalities.

In a short speech Mr. Lohmus explained to the gathering the significance of Independence Day, after which the Estonian National Anthem was sung. This evening at 8.20 p.m. Estonian music will be broadcast over station X.M.H.A., the programme including many well-known national songs and folk-dances.

Argentina to Control Wool Production

Bill for Nationalization Of Industry Drawn Up

Buenos Aires, Feb. 22.

A bill providing for the nationalization of the wool industry in Argentina and the control of wool production was submitted by the Government at today's session of Parliament.

If adopted, the measure will have widespread repercussions, as Argentina is third in the list of wool producers in the world, and second for wool exports.

The bill provides for the creation of a special committee of cattle raisers and wool exporters which will be attached to the Department of Production and Raising of Sheep in the Ministry of Agriculture.

This committee will be in full charge of Wool production in Argentina.—Havas Telemondial.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Ma Cocotte; 2, Mon Amour.
Also ran:—Joyous Colleen, Pearl's Pet, Nanette, The Stowaway.
½ length.—Time, 18.38.
Win, $24.60. Forecast 4-3 Div. $79.80.
Place, 1st $17.50; 2nd $14.70.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Jacko; 2, Dover Convoy.
Also ran:—Sandy Walmer, Sandy Way, Black Pansy, Be Strong.
1 length.—Time, 27.36.
Place, 1st $8.90; 2nd $10.80.
Win, $16.60. Forecast 1-3 Div. $90.20.
Double Event 1/2 4-1 Div. $59.10.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Sandy Whizzer; 2, Bebben.
Also ran:—Erin Beau, Wild Jack, Our Joy, Mighty Clever.
1½ length.—Time, 26.79.
Win, $23.70. Forecast 4-2 Div. $90.60.
Place, 1st $12.60; 2nd $14.
Double Event 2/3 1-4 Div. $54.10.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Lone Plume; 2, Outsider.
Also ran:—Send'm Along, Go By, Grayzeb, Adam's Choice.
6 lengths.—Time, 30.84.
Win, $22.30. Forecast 4-5 Div. $156.10.
Place, 1st $10.90; 2nd $13.70.
Double Event 3/4 4-4 Div. $39.60.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Sea Skipper; 2, Texas Butterfly.
Also ran:—Merry Mike, Golden Angelo, Bethany, Shanghai Mist.
7 lengths.—Time, 29.75.
Win, $17.50. Forecast 4-3 Div. $33.90.
Place, 1st $9.90; 2nd $9.50.
Double Event 4/5 4-4 Div. $22.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Best Candidate; 2, Dingle Robber.
Also ran:—Pearlman, Our Delight, Chihli Blue Fox, Esquire.
1½ length.—Time, 30.11.
Win, $33.20. Forecast 6-4 Div. $75.20.
Place, 1st $10.30; 2nd $8.20.
Double Event 5/6 4-6 Div. $52.50.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Cordon Violet; 2, Scotch Broth.
Also ran:—Tamerlane, Valencia, Erindale, Great Regret.
1 length.—Time, 30.27.
Win, $30.60. Forecast 2-6 Div. $127.40.
Place, 1st $11.40; 2nd $8.70.
Double Event 6/7 6-2 Div. $70.80.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Rough Coat; 2, Dan McGrew.
Also ran:—Shanghai Bill, Fresh Brew, Cute Vagabond, Rough Customer.
½ length.—Time, 30.64.
Win, $23.90. Forecast 2-1 Div. $68.20.
Place, 1st $10.10; 2nd $8.30.
Double Event 7/8 2-2 Div. $65.70.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, China Pearl; 2, Debtor.
Short head.—Time, 30.33.
Win, $25.50. Forecast 1-4 Div. $103.80.
Place, 1st $10.60; 2nd $8.10.
Double Event 8/9 2-1 Div. $60.10.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Sans Perole; 2, Flying Duchess.
1½ length.—Time, 29.96.
Win, $15.10. Forecast 6-1 Div. $37.
Place, 1st $8; 2nd $11.50.
Double Event 9/10 1-6 Div. $40.90.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Scotch Bobbie; 2, Alton Arab.
Short head.—Time, 30.42.
Win, $29.80. Forecast 2-5 Div. $68.
Place, 1st $10.70; 2nd $7.10.
Double Event 9/11 6-2 Div. $23.70.

12—525 yd. flat.—1, True Patience; 2, Cordon Orange.
1 length.—Time, 31.09.
Win, $18.60. Forecast 4-1 Div. $105.
Place, 1st $13.50; 2nd $18.50.
Double Event 11/12 2-4 Div. $57.70.
Cash sweep:—1st dog No. 1334; 2nd dog No. 1734; 3rd dog No. 2139.
Unplaced:—2308, 1592, 1013.

Gayda Says British "Caught in Trap"

Rome, Feb. 23.

Sr. Virginia Gayda, in this morning's "Voce d'Italia," said the British Army had stepped into an Axis trap in northern Africa and that a new phase of the Mediterranean war was about to begin.

"Today, in North Africa the Axis is ready to oppose with its coalition forces the British Imperial forces and to prepare notable reverses in various Mediterranean sectors where England wished to employ her continuous offensives."—United Press.

Defences Increased By Australia

Real Threat of Attack Mentioned by Acting Prime Minister

Canberra, Feb. 23.

Australian defences are building rapidly against any outside threat, the Government disclosed yesterday.

Mr. A. W. Fadden acting Prime Minister, in a speech yesterday in Melbourne said that local defences against attack "have been built up to a point surpassing the necessary maximum," due to a real threat against which all reasonable measures must be taken. He added that Australia wished to be on friendly terms with its neighbours.

It was announced officially that 160,000 Australians had applied for admission to the R.A.F. alone during the past 13 months.

To Send Commissioner

As Australian defences spread to Malaya, where Australian troops landed this week, it was announced that Australia would send a full time commissioner to Singapore.

Speaking in Brisbane yesterday, Mr. Fadden declared that Australia was facing "real possibility of attack," Mr. A. W. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister, said here yesterday.—United Press.

Darlan Reported Off To Paris Again

"Continual Close Contact" With Nazis Said Sought

London, Feb. 23.

The Vichy Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Admiral Francois Darlan, will make another trip to Paris today, according to a Vichy report given by the Swiss radio.

The announcer stated that Admiral Darlan was going there "in order to remain in continual close contact with French circles in the capital and with the occupation authorities."—Reuter.

Petain Said Not Ill

Vichy, Feb. 23.

The entourage of Marshal Philippe Petain late yesterday vigorously denied British reports that the Chief of the French State was seriously ill.—United Press.

Japanese Release White Russians from Chinese

Trio Held Three Years On Spy Charges

Hankow, Feb. 23.

Held captive by Chungking forces for three years, ever since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, shunted from one prison camp to another, three White Russians who were arrested on charges of espionage, told a remarkable tale of their privations when rescued by Japanese troops near Chengtsuochwan, north-west of Nanyang, during recent operations in Honan province, it was revealed in belated reports reaching here.

The three men, former grocers in Tientsin prior to the China conflict in 1937, were Sergei Ivanovitch Sadoff, 55, Ivan Gaiyeff, 35, and another whose name was not given.

A fourth Russian who was also an innocent victim died from illness as a result of rough treatment received in various prisons, after being rescued by the Japanese.

At present being cared for by the Japanese authorities, the hapless trio described vividly their experiences during three years of hostilities.

They gave graphic accounts of successive defeats of the Chungking forces by whom they were held, and told how they were thrown from one prison into another. Originally arrested in Tientsin, they were successively taken to Tsinan, Kaifeng and Nanyang.

Even imprisoned, the Russian stated they could discern that moral of the Chungking forces was at a low ebb, with internal strife far from unusual.—Domei.

Stone Thrown at Jimmy's Kitchen Window

An unemployed Russian mechanic by the name of Vladimir Woskoff threw a large cobblestone through the main plate glass window of Jimmy's kitchen on Nanking Road at about 9.45 last night. It appears that Woskoff had asked for food at the restaurant, and upon being refused, threw the stone in revenge. He was arrested by the watchman immediately after the incident, and when he was examined at Central Police Station it was found that he was either drunk or under the influence of a drug. The lettered plate glass window of the shop is believed to be worth nearly $2,000.

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Norwegian Opposition to Nazi Oppression

New Norwegian Foreign Minister in London Broadcasts to His People; Resistance Urged

ONE of the leading members of the Norwegian Government (in London) Mr. Trygve Lie, who a couple of days ago was appointed Foreign Minister, replacing Professor Koht who had to retire owing to a long illness, made in the capacity of acting Foreign Minister on December 15, 1940, from London a speech which was broadcast to Norway. In an editorial of December 16, "The Times" commented on the speech which was described as the most courageous and encouraging one ever pronounced by a representative from a small country during this war.

Mr. Lie is only 45 years of age but was appointed Minister in the Norwegian Labour Government in 1935. He has acted as Minister of Justice, Minister of Commerce, and Minister of Supply. In the latter capacity he accumulated considerable supplies of commodities of various kind in Norway during the period between September 1939 and April 1940. Thanks to his foresight, the people of Norway are able to endure the hardships of this winter in spite of the wholesale robbery by the German "protectors" of large quantities of the food stocks. His broadcast follows:—

"For all Norwegians there is today only one task: the liberation of Norway from the enemy occupation. The German soldiers and the German Reichskommissar must be driven out of the country where they have no right to be. Norway shall again become a free, indivisible and inalienable country under our free, three-coloured Norwegian flag. The people shall again breathe freely. There shall be no Gestapo in Norway and the small Norwegian-born dictators who have been the obedient servants of the enemy, shall disappear. The reign of terror shall be abolished. Everybody shall, as the Constitution stipulates, be entitled to "free utterances concerning the Government." The German economic exploitation of Norway shall cease and we shall jointly in the years to come after the war raise the living standard and restore to the people the advantages of social progress.

Reconstruction Work

"When we are going to accomplish this reconstruction work it must be done in close cooperation with other free nations—otherwise we will not succeed in our task. And such co-operation is not a novelty to us. Before the war we worked closely together with the other Nordic peoples in economic and cultural matters. Later developments have brought this to a stand-still. We have, however, culturally and historically so much in common with the other Nordic peoples that we hope some time in the future to be able to resume this co-operation in new forms. In this work we will endeavour to get into closer touch with our kindred people in the islands in the Atlantic—Iceland and the Faroe Islands, with which we have many interests in common. But we need a political and economic connection with all free nations to reconstruct all that has been destroyed and to create security and prosperity for the future. This is a great and difficult task. Eminent men have previously attempted to fulfil this task without result. The League of Nations was such an attempt. The League represented a lofty and high-spirited thought but was unable to reach its aim.

"We will, together with other free peoples, try to find a formula of co-operation which will have more chance of success.

"But then we must realize clearly what kind of cooperation we want. In any case, this means something quite different from what the Germans are trying to force us into. We are a sea-faring people, an old Atlantic-people and if we entered a German continental block, we would be economically ruined and the characteristic Norwegian culture, built up during many centuries of hard work, will disappear together with everything of which we rightly are proud.

Western Ties

"The form of cooperation which we need must mainly have its connections westward and tie us together with those nations witn which we from ancient times have natural economic relations. Our prosperity and our economic future are solely dependent on this. And the nations we most of all have been associated with in the economic field, are nations with the same traditions of liberty as ourselves, and who are fighting for the same ideals. Of these nations comes first of all the British Empire, the largest Commonwealth of Nations in the world, and the mighty and powerful United States of America. Further, Greece, which stands in the middle of a heroic struggle against a superior enemy. And finally come all the nations who temporarily have lost their liberty, from the oppression.

This is a powerful alliance, which our allies and all the progressive powers in the world are endeavouring to enlarge and fortify. Thereby we also lay the foundation for a cooperation which can and shall continue after the war: a political cooperation ensuring our national liberty so that we shall not risk being attacked by arrogant and tyrannic aggressors. And an economic collaboration which gives social security and ensures economic stability.

"But we must remember one thing if all this is to succeed: the future will not only be determined by the wishes and plans which we have, but first and foremost by our own contribution towards the liberation of Europe. In previous times we considered our independence as a matter of course. Now, we have learned that we do not obtain independence without cost and that we will have to defend our freedom. If we are to have any influence in the new world after the war, we must do our duty and participate in the present struggle with all our means.

German Oppression

"You at home, oppressed by the enemy, are as active in this struggle as we free Norwegians outside the boundaries of Norway. Your active contribution towards the fight against tyranny consists, strange as it seems, in passive resistance. And the free Norway in the rest of the world is fighting today. First of all our Mercantile Fleet performs inestimable work for the Allied cause. Our Navy, our Army and Air Force take part and are growing stronger daily.

"You understand now that Germany attacked in order to force us to fight against England. you see how the Germans are plundering the country they pretend to "protect"—plundering it so thoroughly that Norway, which in some respects was better off with necessities of life than any other country in Europe, soon will suffer terrible hardships. And you are feeling how the Nazi tyranny is contrary to Norwegian sentiment and Norwegian traditions. I know that you are thinking in this way and therefore I do not fear that any Norwegian will volunteer for German service. But I can imagine that from time to time some one may be filled with despondency and pessimism and therefore might bow before the pressure.

Many Difficulties

"To these few individuals I will say this: do not forget that Norway is at war and that he who serves the enemy assumes a great responsibility. We Norwegians here understand the difficulties which you are facing at home and under all these difficulties we have full confidence in you. We know that you will uphold the will of national freedom and that you will never stop hating the oppressors.

"We shall not give you any advice as to how your conduct shall be in all questions. You know the problems better than we do and you therefore know the most successful ways to carry on the struggle. But let us remember one thing: even if we are separated, we are all of us fighting for the same goal: to defeat the enemy, to clear our country of Germans and Quislings and then again build up a Norway as we wish it to be.

"We have only one programme which today unites all real Norwegians without regard to rank and position, and regardless of previous political opinion, and towards this aim all our forces must be directed: The liberation of Norway from enemy domination."

Americans Favour Move In Far East

Gallup Poll Shows Majority Support U.S. Action

New York, Feb. 23.

Possible Far Eastern developments features the latest Gallup survey of public opinion. Fifty-six per cent. of persons asked answered "yes" to the question whether the United States should try to prevent Japan from seizing the Netherlands East Indies or Singapore. Twenty-four per cent answered "no," 20 were undecided.

Asked if the United States should risk war in order to prevent Japan from taking Netherlands Indies or Singapore, 39 per cent. answered "yes," 46 per cent. "no," and 15 per cent. were undecided.

To the question whether the United States should try o obtain British permission for use of naval bases at Singapore, Autralia and New Zealand, 55 per cent. replied "yes," 29 per cent. "no," and 16 per cent. were undecided.

The next question was: "Do you consider that United States interests would be threatened if Japan took the Netherlands East Indies or Singapore?" Sixty per cent. replied "yes," 20 per cent. "no," and 20 per cent. were undecided.—Reuter.

Lesson Sermon

First Church of Christ, Scientist

"Mind" was the subject of the Lesson Sermon read in all Churches of Christ Scientist, throughout the world yesterday. Golden Text:—Phil. 2:13. "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." Among the citations which comprised the Lesson Sermon was the following from the Bible:—Who hath directed the Spirit of the Lord, or being his counsellor hath taught him? With whom took he counsel, and who instructed him, and taught him in the path of judgment, and taught him knowledge, and showed to him the way of understanding?....Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? there is no searching of his understanding. (Isa. 40). Am I a God at hand, saith the Lord, and not a God afar off? Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord. (Jer. 23)

The Lesson Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", by Mary Baker Eddy:—The everlasting I am is not bounded nor compressed within the narrow limits of physical humanity, nor can He be understood aright through mortal concepts. The precise form of God must be of small importance in comparison with the sublime question, What is infinite Mind or divine Love? ....Divine metaphysics, as revealed to spiritual understanding, shows clearly that all is Mind, and that Mind is God, omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience,—that is, all power, all presence, all Science."

Salvage Tug Helping Havre Maru

Hakodate, Feb. 23.

A salvage tug sailed from here last night to assist the 5,467 ton Havre Maru reported aground and distressed two miles south of Cape Gongen, Aomori Prefecture at 8 o'clock last night. The crew of 43 aboard the stranded vessel was stated to be safe.—Domei.

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

At the Engineers' Annual Dinner

Many prominent guests and members of the China Branch of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers attended the annual dinner of the society at the Shanghai Club on Friday evening. Among those present were Messrs. A. H. George, V. G. Bowden, F. T. Hookham and Colonel DeWitt Peck (in the upper photo) and Colonel J. W. Hornby, Mr. J. A. Bonnyman, Admiral W. A. Glassford and Mr. C. W. Johnson, Chairman of the Institute, shown in the lower picture.

Deplorable Conditions in Nazi-Occupied Territory

Corrupt Gestapo Practice in France Bared by French Traveller and Recent Arrival Here

CHAOTIC conditions prevailing in Nazi occupied territory especially in France where favours and special privileges can be bought—at a price, and where there is an acute shortage of coal due to transportation difficulty, not to mention the strict rationing, are described by a French traveller who recently arrived here from Europe. After exposing the methods of the Gestapo he goes on to say that the situation in Norway is serious with a dearth of dairy products while fishing in the North Sea is now prohibited. An immediate rising of the people is not feasible owing to the lack of arms he said, but large scale sabotage has been going on all the time.

"Money talks in Occupied France. That, in brief, sums up the situation in the occupied territories," he said. Describing the German Army of occupation as largely venal, he said it was no secret that all sorts of favours, privileges, and special exemptions could always be bought—at a price.

To travel from Occupied France to Unoccupied France is difficult, for it is necessary to obtain a special pass and none is given, officially, unless for very good reasons. But for sums ranging from 1,500 to 3,000 francs for single individuals, it is possible to buy such passes from certain quarters.

He knew of a woman and her two sons who obtained the necessary permits for 20,000 francs. In Paris, German soldiers at night-clubs and cabarets were paying cabaret girls with blank travel passes.

Can Buy Prisoners

The inexplicable detention of two million French prisoners in Germany is keeping their anxious kin in an agony of suspense. It is possible, however, to buy French prisoners out of German camps. He knew of a friend, a lieutenant in the artillery, who was released after five weeks of negotiations for 20,000 francs. The price was a little high because he was a Jew.

The Gestapo are even more corrupt. Far from setting an example, they are more accessible to those with money, although their prices are higher. Contact is established circumspectly, for obvious reasons, often through telephone girls, most of whom are now Germans, and sometimes through Italians.

Petrol, officially, is strictly rationed, but in August, could also be had for payment. The family mentioned above who travelled to Occupied France was able to obtain enough petrol to drive from Dinard to Vichy, a distance of more than 300 miles. The situation is now probably more difficult, owing to general gasoline shortage.

Private cars cannot operate except with a special permit. In August, there were 17,000 permits for private cars in Occupied France. The number has now been reduced to 7,000. It has become most difficult, even for large sums of money, to buy car permits.

Coal and Food

A serious shortage of coal exists, largely because of lack of transport. Coal is normally hauled in river barges which have now been commandeered for the much-heralded invasion of England.

Rationing is very strict. There is no assurance, however, that one will be able to buy articles even with ration cards. This is especially true with clothing and shoes. Food shortage is noticeable. There is still plenty of bread, although by French standards, it is already much cut down.

Thousands of Germans have entered France. They may be classified generally into three groups:

1. Germans in the Armistice Commission who could be numbered in thousands;
2. German soldiers on leave, and tourists; and,
3. Gestapo, also to be counted in the thousand.

There are not many Italians. They and the Germans get on very badly together.

The French Air Force is still in existence. It possesses a number of fighters and reconnaissance aircraft. Night flying is not permitted. Each pilot is allowed only ten hours flying a month. No new pilots are being trained.

The French authorities try to move planes from one aerodrome to another in order to confuse the Armistice Commission and give a deceptive idea of the number of planes in commission. This is done on a big scale in North Africa.

Sentiment in Occupied France, according to the traveller, is 95 per cent. pro-British and anti-German. The remaining five per cent. are mercenary, hoping to make something out of dealing with the Germans.

In Unoccupied France, the sentiment is 75 per cent. The rest feel that they must make the best of a bad position and try to come to acceptable terms with Germany.

One of the most striking things about Occupied France is the inefficiency of the administration which is tangled in red tape and riddled with corruption. There is little sign of the thoroughness and efficiency with which the Germans are credited. Conditions vary widely with the personality of the Nazi administrator.

Spain and Norway

The French traveller also was able to give first-hand information of conditions in Spain and Norway.

Spain, he said, has less food than any other occupied country. There is practically no bread and very little rice. The winter has been extremely severe. There is much actual starvation. Little rebuilding is being undertaken.

The food situation in Norway is very serious. No dairy products are obtainable because these formerly came from Denmark. Fishing in the North Sea has been prohibited because of the large number of fishing boats which never returned. Once out of Nazi-controlled waters, the fishing boats sailed straight to England.

A rising against the Nazis at present is impossible, in the opinion of the French traveller, because of lack of arms. Large-scale sabotage, however, is feasible and much is already going on.

Britain, U.S. Urged to Listen to Matsuoka

Foreign Minister is Not "Flying" Says Journal

Tokyo, Feb. 23.

Great Britain and the United States were urged to "lend an ear" to statements made by Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka in his interview with Japanese newspapermen last Friday, by the influential daily "Miyako Shimbun."

The Foreign Minister was not "lying" when he said Japan was not taking any measures liable to cause concern to Great Britain and the United States in the Pacific or the South Seas, the "Miyako" declared.

"Should Britain and the United States honestly and without prejudice examine Japan's actions, they would find out that Foreign Minister Matsuoka's words were not untrue," stated the newspaper.

The "Miyako" further counselled Britain and the United States to refrain from "taking dangerous steps based upon misunderstanding or misapprehension."—Domei.

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Wallace Warns of German Menace

Importance of Help to Britain Emphasized by U.S. Vice-President

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 23.

"Our only hope of peace is to prevent England from being destroyed by the Nazis. Let those who fear the consequences of war keep that in mind!" said Mr. Henry Wallace, making his first address as Vice-President of the United States.

He declared a complete Nazi victory would result in Nazi domination of South America and an effort to dominate the United States. Nazi Quislings in South America would immediately make a drive for political power. The Nazis would endeavour, by skilfully directed trade, to undermine the economic structure of every country in the world.

"The only hope of keeping even part of our present markets is Hitler's defeat," Mr. Wallace asserted.—Reuter.

Des Moines, Feb. 23.

The United States must show all dictators that America will stand firm for its rights, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, said in a speech here yesterday before the National Farm Institute.

"I am convinced that the only possible hope for peace in this hemisphere is through making clear to all dictators we are determined to stand up for our rights," the former Secretary of Agriculture said.

"We feel that aid to Britain is one of our rights and one of our defences ....Those who believe the United States can live peacefully and well in a world with Naziism triumphant simply do not know what they are talking about," he said.—United Press.

N.E.I.-Japan Parleys Progressing

Understanding Reached On Many Points

Batavia, Feb. 23.

Despite reports of a crisis in the southern Pacific area, observers here today declared that the series of talks now underway between the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yutaka Ishizawa, and J. W. van Hoogstraten, head of the Commerce Bureau of the Economic Ministry, are progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Ishizawa and the economic official conferred more than six times in the course of this week to consider mutual proposals, and is reported to have reached a satisfactory understanding on points in general.

The conferences between the two officials have been marked by frank exchanges of views and the talks are expected to be continued the coming Monday, it was understood.—Domei.

Large Contributions To British Aircraft

London, Feb. 23.

Among gifts towards the purchase of aircraft are £5,000 from the City Treasury of Capetown—for the replacement of aircraft—£5,000 from the staff of the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway and £5,000 from the Uganda War Fund.—British Official Wireless.

Hanoi Preparations Worry Japan

Admiral Decoux Said to Be Preparing to Meet Any Emergencies

Hanoi, Feb. 22.

Japanese authorities in Indo-China are watching with growing concern warlike preparations being made by French authorities in Tonkin.

Coupled with orders by Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, directed to Tonkin to prepare against all possible emergency in view of "approaching danger," 80 French airmen who recently arrived at Haiphong, were assigned to duties at bases near Saigon.

French war materials are also being rushed to Hanoi from Haiphong daily.

Vice-Admiral Decoux previously also ordered all able-bodied youths to stand by for possible mobilization in civil defence, and asked for reports on stocks of foodstuffs and agricultural products on hand, it was learned.—Domei.

In his cheery autobiography, "Years of Content," Sir George Leveson-Gower, Lord Granville's uncle, tells of a Highland butler who learned to speak English through hard study of the Bible. Sir George heard him announcing his master's carriage: "Behold, I say unto thee, the chariot awaits thee."

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Missions' Peace Appeal Endorsed

American Churches Reply To Telegram from Workers Among Japanese

Tokyo, Feb. 23.

Declaring "we should consider the extension of war an international calamity," the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the Foreign Mission Conference on Saturday replied to the telegraphed appeal signed by 193 American missionaries in Japan for renewed efforts to preserve Japanese-American peace sent February 15.

The appeal asked for the preservation of unbroken "eighty years peace between Japan and America."

Expressing appreciation, the reply stated that "the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Foreign Missions Conference both are continuously working for a comprehensive settlement for restoring peace between Japan and the United States.

"We would consider the extension of the war an international calamity. Official action regarding your cablegram is pending, but, meanwhile, let us unite our prayers in efforts for mutual understanding and strive for international justice and reconciliation."

The reply was signed by Dr. Emery Ross, Executive Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America; Dr. A. L. Warnhuis, Executive Secretary of the International Missionary Council; Dr. Samuel M. Cavert, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, and Mr. W. W. van Kirk, Executive Secretary of the Commission of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America.—Reuter.

Japan Naval Mission In Barcelona

Barcelona, Feb. 22.

A Japanese naval mission of 18 members arrived in Barcelona today. The mission is on its way for Berlin, and will leave Barcelona on Tuesday.—Havas Telemondial.

Earthquake Rocks Lima

Lima, Feb. 23.

A brief but violent earthquake rocked this Peruvian city yesterday at 3 p.m., throwing the populace into panic. A second, but lesser shock came shortly after 3 p.m.—United Press.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Wanted:

Meaning of a Phrase

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We often hear in the movies and elsewhere "Let's go and play post office." This often brings smiles and giggles. Could you or any of your readers enlighten with a description of this game?

CURIOUS.

Shanghai, Feb. 22.

Britain May Need U.S. Foodstuffs Soon

America Said Ready to Answer Call

Washington, Feb. 23.

Mr. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, yesterday said Britain soon may need American foodstuffs and that "I think we will answer the call."

"It doesn't make sense to furnish them with munitions to stand off the Nazis, if we then deny them food which will give them strength to fly our planes and shoot our guns," he said.

Mr. Wickard said the United States possesses ample reserves to meet British as well as domestic demands.—United Press.

Uncensored Norwegian News

Reaction of People to Nazi Rulers Explained In Friday Broadcast Over Station XMHA

BY K. A. PERSON

THE so-called leader of the Nazi youth in Norway, Björn Ostring, is responsible for firing the last and most devastating salvo against the intellect of the Norwegian people. In a speech delivered recently this Quisling among other things said:—"In order to fully understand this revolution we must go back 2,000 years and consider the time when we lived as a real Germanic people. In the course of the centuries our racial instinct and worth as a people has gradually disappeared."

To cap his astonishing remarks he concludes with this sentence: "And now National Socialism has awakened us once more from our sleep. As a people we have really been asleep for 2,000 years."

"I suppose he included in this long sleep Leiv Erikson who discovered America about 1,000 years ago. I think you will agree with me that even Rip Van Winkle would have felt compelled to laugh at such an idiotic statement on the part of someone who obviously is as ignorant of social progress as he is of history.

In the beginning of this year new notes of 1 krone and 2 kroner denomination were issued in Norway. This measure was taken partly because metal coins have gradually disappeared from circulation and, of course, partly because of the necessary printing epidemic instituted by the Germans wherever they go in order to "purchase" all kinds of goods for shipment to Germany. But there was another reason for the issue of these notes: a further desperate effort to eliminate all traces of King Haakon from the sight of the Norwegians.

The popular wit got busy and these notes immediately received their appropriate titles. The 1 krone note is called a "quisling" and the 2 krone note is called a "tomsing." A "tomsing" in Norwegian is equivalent to a nitwit, and in Norway it has become a mathematical equation that 2 "quislings" is equal to 1 "tomsing" or one nitwit...These notes of course bear no Royal sign or emblem, but it did not take the Norwegians long to provide a Royal stamp on these notes. Since they are printed on rather thin paper this was simply done by putting one of the former coins of the realm underneath the note and rubbing it with a pencil or some other hard object.

King More Popular Than Ever

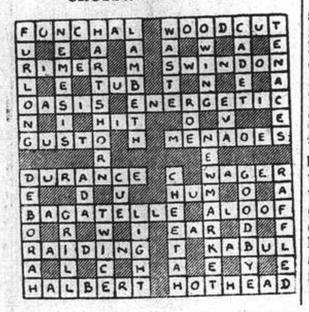
In spite of all the efforts made by the Nazi authorities in Norway and the Norwegian traitors, the popularity of the King is daily growing greater and hundreds of small poems praising the King are circulating among the population. The King in fact is considered as the incarnation of everything Norwegian. In the meantime Quisling attempts to work against this sentiment of the Norwegian people by using the press, which of course is entirely under his control, to inform the readers that he. Quisling, is the symbol of the Norwegian youth and the man for whom the youth is willing to die. Quisling's arrival at every meeting is made known by the beating of drums and the bleating of brass bands.

Amongst the latest arrests in Bergen is Mr. George Vedeler, shipping inspector in Westfal Larsen's company. He was earlier a leader for the National Union in Bergen, but broke away from the party about a year ago. Amongst the others arrested in Bergen is the ship owner, Mr. H. J. Wallem, whose son was also arrested, but who was later released. There are still many prisoners in the concentration camp established at Ulven outside Bergen. Newly arrested persons are continually arriving and their main occupation is to remove stones from place to place.

Towards the end of October a great tragedy which resulted in the loss of many lives took place in the West Fjord, the sinking of the Princess Ragnhild. The Nazi authorities tried their best to keep the whole affair quiet, and no wonder. Intense bitterness prevails in Norway over this episode which I have not mentioned before due to insufficient and unconfirmed data. Now one of the survivors has stated that after a tremendous explosion which seemed to be the result of striking a mine the ship sank very rapidly and the deck was under water a few minutes after the explosion.

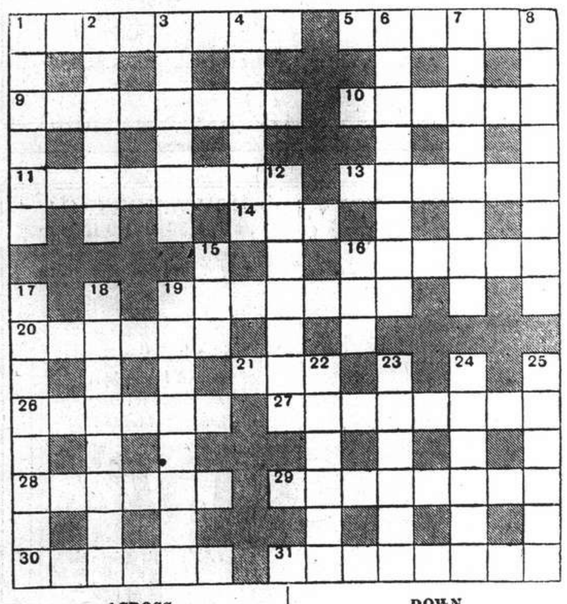
He saw a Norwegian officer standing on the boat deck trying to prevent the mad rush towards the boats on the part of the Germans on board. This officer with up-stretched arms shouted "Stop! Women and children first!" A Nazi immediately pulled out his revolver and shot the Norwegian officer. The German behaviour is graphically illustrated by the fact that no less than 81 Norwegians disappeared, among them the greater part of the crew, and that out of the total number of Norwegians on board only 31 were saved as compared to 75 Germans. It is plain to see why the Germans have tried to keep this case as quiet as possible. The incident has done a lot to increase the hatred of those of our seamen who are still compelled to man our ships in the waters controlled by Nazi Germany.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 705



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 427

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

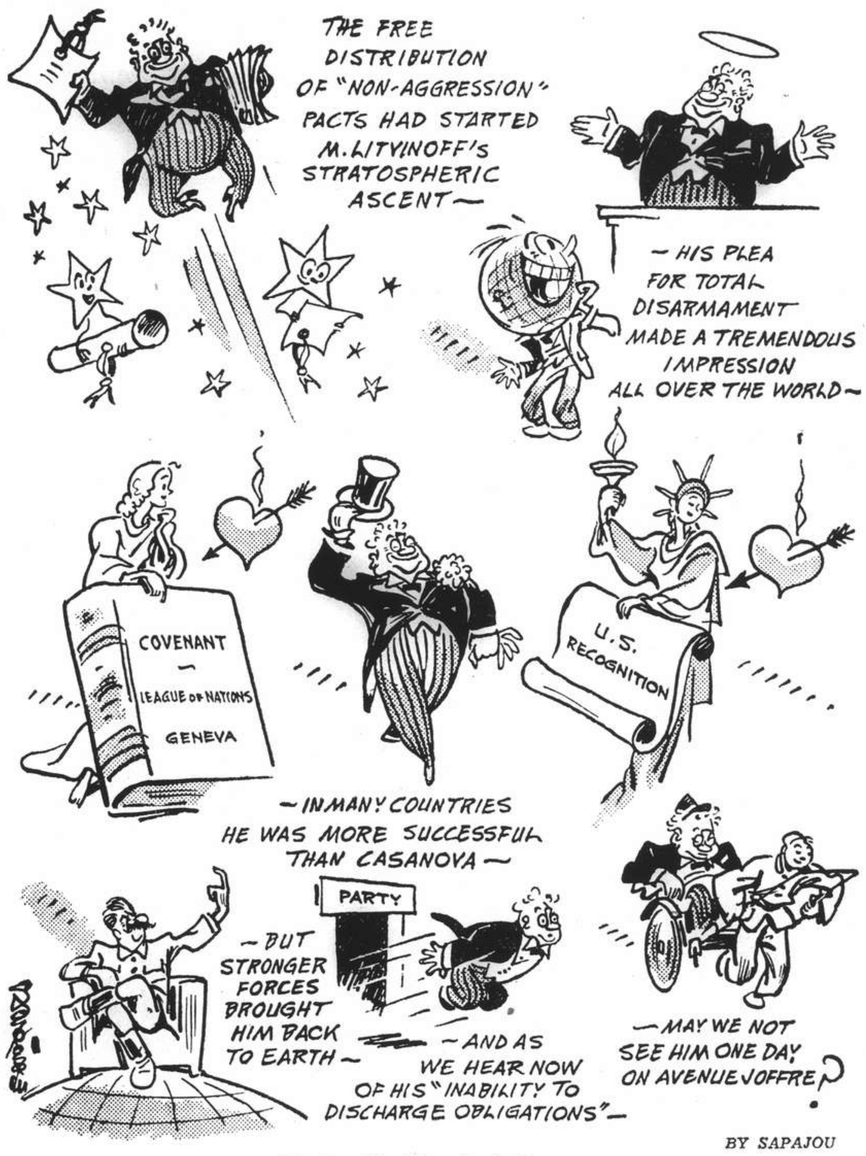


ACROSS

1 This Jo is filled with good liquor (8)
5 An African tree (6)
9 One of the sights of Spain (8)
10 Advertised to appear but laid up with sickness (6)
11 Pied mice may be responsible for this trouble (8)
13 Heroine of the last war (6)
14 She needs 21 across to make fruit (3)
16 This wool may be made in Rome (6)
19 Cheat (7)
20 Describes the different results a golfer may get from a drive (6)
21 This has some relation to 14 across (3)
26 This value may affect the rates one pays (6)
27 "Into name" (anag.) (8)
28 Snare (6)
29 The height of 50 in a boat (8)
30 Kind of engine one may hear 17 down (6)
31 Suitable result for a match for the the Ashes (two words—4, 4)

DOWN

1 Was this potman an artist at his work? (6)
2 Fine material (6)
3 Garment seen at the athletic sports (6)
4 Unpleasant (6)
6 Lively (6)
7 The doctors' report on the wounded duellist (8)
8 Anaemic ill feeling (two words—3, 5)
12 Order given by the leader of the expedition when they came to a portage (two words—5, 2)
15 Reversed in 19 across (3)
16 The word for silence (3)
17 The cost of roof repairs doubtless comes under this heading (8)
18 She may be fair as well as dark (8)
19 State river or town in the U.S. (8)
22 Though probably not perfect he shows no bad quality (6)
23 Repeated repeatedly and not silently (6)
24 Describes an awkward foreigner (6)
25 He is in the best circles, as it was ordered by the poet (6)



Litvinoff's Up And Down

Although there are at least half a million Germans in Norway the Norwegians are behaving in public and whenever they meet their "guests" in such a manner that these individuals must experience the feeling attributed to ghosts walking about in the midst of people, trying to establish a connecion which they of course would find impossible.

It often happens that Norwegians are approached on trams, trains and in other places by Nazi soldiers requesting information as to directions. If the invaders us their own language they are invariably met with a complete lack of understanding, or the remark, in English "I don't understand." It is of course well-known to the Germans that the majority of Norwegians understand their language quite well, but in spite of this no one replies to any request they may put except if that request be stated in English. Provided this language is used the Norwegians do not deem it beneath their dignity at times to reply.

The following conversation took place in English between a Norwegian and a German non-commissioned officer. The German said "Who do you think will win this war?" The reply was "England, of course." The young Nazi paused for a while, made certain they were alone, and then he said "I am sorry, but I have to admit that I am of the same opinion."

Hitler's Christmas Ship

Terboven, Hitler's mouth-piece and executor in Norway, who by no means can be considered as belonging to the brilliant species of the human race, hatched quite an idea, however, about the time Goebbels visited Oslo in December. The Norwegian controlled press "A gray mist lay over the fjord when a great number of people with the highest German officials in Norway at their head stood on the dock awaiting the arrival of the Christmas ship Irene. A brass band under the banners and swastikas which decorated the quay shortened the time of waiting by playing stirring marches from shining instruments. A little after noon, the ship, a great beautiful Christmas tree with lights lit mounted in the bow, came slowly alongside. The Irene was gaily bedecked with flags and banners, and in large letters painted on a white cloth stretched between its mast "Merry Christmas" could be seen. On the pier were guards of honour representing all the three branches of the Wehrmacht. After the vessel had made fast the captain of the ship officially informed the Reich Commissar about the happy arrival of his vessel. In a speech broadcast of course to every corner of the Nazi Reich, Terboven said amongst other things:—"For the first time in history German soldiers in times of war stand on Norwegian soil. They have not come on account of the lust to conquer. No, they have come here on the orders of the Fuhrer to destroy England's plan which already then was in the course of being carried out and which had as its aim to carry the war from the north across Scandinavia into Germany.

"Now four ships carry the most peaceful cargo in the world (not like April 9). It will be a source of joy for our soldiers to hear that the gift has come from all parts of the German Reich. When we have succeeded in organizing this special action at such short notice to collect the gifts and send them off it is mainly due to the great interest on the part of the Reich Minister Herr Doctor Goebbels who embraced this cause with special material and idealistic care. The reason is also that the province of Hamburg took pride in loading the gifts and equipped the vessels so nicely and with such care in such short time." Generaloberst von Falkenhorst replied with a few short words, the paper states, to the Reich Commissar after the Christmas ship had been officially handed over to the Wehrmacht and proposed a "Sieg-Heil" for the Chief of the German Wehrmacht, Adolf Hitler. After that the few Osloans who were compelled to be present had to listen to "Deutschland" and the "Horst Wessel Song" as a fitting Nazi conclusion to a well-staged Christmas ceremony

In the meantime all know that from all the occupied countries the parcels are going the other way. And this reminds me of a story concerning the Norwegian tanker Ole Jacob which was captured by a German raider not so long ago. Before the ship arrived in Kobe the prize crew of the Ole Jacob gathered together all the food they could lay their hands on and on arrival in Kobe a large number of parcels were mailed to their relatives in Germany via Siberia

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 24, 1871

We notice that our late fellow-resident, Mr. John Howard Gwyther, has been appointed manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, on the retirement of Mr. G. U. Adams, who has held the post since the Bank was founded.

We hear that the stained glass for the windows in the south transept of Trinity Church, subscribed for as a memorial to the late Mr. Hobson, arrived in the Priam, and will at once be put up.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

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Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect.)
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. *22nd talk on the history of French music.* French music under the Empire and the Restoration Méhul Boieldieu.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Sacred music and oratorios.

Franck: Prelude, fugue and variations: Bach: Prelude in E minor; Haendel: Judas Maccabee; Boelmann: Toccata; Franck: Improvisation on the Te Deum; Bach: Toccata; Haendel: The Messiah.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

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Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
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Tel. Office 16966-7 Studio 13786

To-day's Programme

12.00 Light Music
12.45 **News in English**
1.00 News in Chinese
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "The Position of Women Under Nazi Rule," a B.B.C. Recorded Talk
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai Dialects, including "The Foundations of Chinese Music" by Professor Wei Chung-loh at 5.00 p.m.
6.30 News in Hindustani
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 French News and Commentary
8.00 News in English
8.20 "Men and Their Arms." Talk by Alexander Carlisle
8.30 "Soft Lights and Sweet Music"—2
9.00 **Relay of the B.B.C. News and 'Questions of the Hour' (Conditions Permitting)**
B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.30 "England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales—Songs and Music of the British Isles
10.30 Dance Music
11.00 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.30 Russian Programme
11.50 Dance Music
12.00 Relay of B.B.C. News (Conditions Permitting)

Foreign Language Broadcasts

CHINESE.—(Mandarin) every day at 1 and 5.20 except Sunday.
CHINESE.—(Shanghai dialect) every day at 6 except Sunday.
CZECH.—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., at 2.
FRENCH.—Every day at 7.30 except Sunday.
GERMAN.—Every day at 1.30 and 11.
GREEK.—Saturday at 1.15.
HINDUSTANI.—Every day at 6.30 except Sunday.
HUNGARIAN.—Sunday at 5.30.
ITALIAN.—Friday at 7.
NETHERLANDS.—Tuesday at 7.
POLISH.—Monday and Tuesday at 7
RUSSIAN.—Every night at 11.30.
SPANISH.—Saturday at 7.

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IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Monday, February 24, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.
Under instructions from Shanghai Municipal Council, Police Department A large quantity of condemned clothing:—Tunics, Pants, Shorts, Raincoats, Overalls, Capes, Greatcoats, Sleevelets, Boots, Puttees, Leather Belts and Holsters, Blankets, Coverlets, Futons, Tyres, Electric Torches, etc.
Also will be sold for a/c of the Concerned
At 2.30 p.m.
General Merchandise and Sundries
166 Watches (Damaged by Sea Water), 8 Pieces Cables for Lift (Damaged). 1 Bale Rubber, Birds Nest, Australian Malt, Auto Wax, Running Board Cement, Auto Cleaner, Repair Kit, Quality Lubricant (Hi Pressure Gun Grease) Liquid Radiator Solder, Auto Top Sealer, Bicycle Tyre Fluid, Standard Hydraulic Brake Fluid, Non Evaporating Hydraulic Brake Fluid, Hydraulic Shock Absorber Fluid, Rubber Cement with Brush, Auto Radiator Flush, Extreme Pressure Tune Up Tonic, Quality Lubricant For Extreme Pressure, Auto Beauty Kit, Valve Grinding Compound, Gasket Cement, Auto Top Patch Standard Hydraulic Brake Fluid, Three-In-One Oil, Delco Battery, Electric Fittings & Wire, Radio Parts, Train Transformer, Triple Expanding Pump, Bicycle Pumps, Siamese Silver Vase, Cream Maker, Tape Measures, Atomizer, 100-v. A.C. Motor, 4/6-v. D.C. Motor, Air Pump for Fish, Westinghouse 200-v. Car Heater and Plug, Postal Scale, Motor Cycle Chain, Assorted Tools and Spanners, Motor "Pyrene" Fire Pump, Water Pump, Film Winder, Electric Horn and Small Boiler, Microscope, "Shanks" Square Top Bath 5½-ft. (Damaged), Commode, Heating Stove, Porcelain Kitchen Sink, Mica, Bean Powder, Ladies Pure Silk Knee Length Stockings, Cotton Top Silk Stockings, Plush, White Onions, Woven Belting, Red Fibre Insulating Material, Motor Car Lamp Glasses, Ball and Roller Bearings, Old Motor Car Tyres, Bread Tins, etc.
NOW ON VIEW
In Rear Salesroom—Now on View
On Tuesday, February 25, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.
Gent's and Ladies' Clothing, Furniture, Sundries
In Main Salesroom—Now On View
On Wednesday, February 26, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.
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including:
3 Suites Silk Tapestry Covered Double Spring Couches, Easy Chairs
2 Carved Oak and Manila Hardwood Flat Top Desks, Revolving Chairs, Glass Door Book Cabinets
2 Handsomely Carved Duco Painted Dining Room Suites with Silver Ware Cabinets (To Match)
2 Modern American and French Style Bedroom Suites With Wooden Bedstead and Bedding
1 Fine Toned Upright Piano by "Sternway"
1 "Underwood" and 1 "Remington" Typewriters
1 Stainless Steel Canteen Set 183 Pieces in Cabinet
1 Crystal Glass Wine Set, 1 Imported Steel Safe
A large number of Peiping carpets and rugs in various sizes
A Long line of Valuable Ancient Chinese porcelains, Bronzes, Cloisonne curios, of all dynasties, Fine Carved jade, ivory, agate, amber and quartz, ornaments, High Screens, Wall Hangings and etc.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and nto to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

HELP FOR SANTANDER

There are two very significant facts in connection with the relief of Santander, the city in Spain which has suffered so severely as a result of hurricane, and fire. One is that Great Britain has afforded assistance by diverting two steamers carrying wheat and corn, originally destined for Great Britain, to the distressed city, and the other is that the Germans have come forward with an offer of the services of some five hundred technicians, and soldiers to help in restoring the stricken city. The fact that Great Britain has been able to give two shiploads of foodstuffs to Santander at such a time as this speaks volumes on the subject of the food situation in Britain, and the efficiency of the German blockade. Obviously, if Britain is able to divert food in such a manner she is not in such a parlous condition as the German propagandists would have the world believe. That the gesture has been made in connection with Britain's adopted policy of helping Spain to recover from the damage done during the civil war may be taken for granted, but the fact that she can afford to hand over such a substantial amount of food clearly indicates a favourable domestic position which alone could make such a move possible.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether Spain will ultimately accept the German offer of assistance. It was reported that Senor Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, had accepted, though later it was suggested that premature disclosure of the German offer had produced such a reaction abroad that at the last hour the offer may still be declined. If ever the Spanish Government should remember the saying *Quiquid id est timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* it surely is now, for if the Germans abandon for a moment their traditional brutality for the purpose of appearing to the Spaniards as angels of mercy they are not adopting that unusual role for no ulterior motive. The fate of Rumania has to be borne in mind. There Hitler got his forces into the country on the pretence of protecting the oilfields and training the Rumanian army. That country is no more than a vassal state to the Reich. Bulgaria is likewise being penetrated by fraud and will undoubtedly be shortly reduced to the same unenviable position, and the misfortune which has befallen Santander gives Hitler a chance under the guise of performing an errand of mercy,—and nothing could be more hypocritical than that,—which will enable him to further his project for depriving Spain of her freedom.

There may not be much to the suggestion that Germany would like to make use of the port of Santander as a base from which to attack Gibraltar, for Hitler has not the fleet with which to challenge Britain's control of the Mediterranean. Rather is it to be believed that, if he possibly can, he will endeavour to persuade the Spanish Government to give passage overland to his troops. Should General Franco accede to any such request Great Britain would undoubtedly regard it as a hostile act, and withdrawing the assistance which she is already affording the Spanish, include them in the general blockade of the enemy. The effect of that upon Spain would indeed be tragic, and increase the sufferings of a country which even now is suffering greatly. That is a matter which concerns Hitler not one whit. The miseries of Spain mean nothing to him so long as his own designs can be furthered, and they clearly envisage an attack against Great Britain in the Mediterranean which would be productive of no results unless he were able to strike successfully at both ends of that sea. Spain is an attractive temptation to Hitler. Brought under his control and completely deprived of its freedom, he would, provided he was able to capture the Rock, be in a position to control the Mediterranean to the complete exclusion of everyone else, including his accomplice Mussolini. The opportunity provided by the misfortune which has befallen Santander is just one which could be expected to seize upon eagerly, and the man whose forces have machine-gunned fleeing civilians, bombed the unfortunate Polish non-combatants, slaughtered thousands in his wanton bombing of the heart of Rotterdam, now pretends that his heart bleeds for the people of Santander, and that he is willing to extend his bloodstained hands for the purpose of succouring them. The man is animated with no ideals of mercy. It is entirely foreign to his whole mental makeup, and, if the Spanish Government does let him into the country, they will never get him out.

IN FRANCE

There is so much to be recorded in connection with this war that some stories have to be missed. Amongst them are reports as to conditions in France concerning which a traveller from the occupied and unoccupied parts of the country has been able to give an account to the "News-Chronicle" which appeared in an issue recently to hand. It will be remembered that after the fall of France out of the dismay and grief which was caused, arose a very definite dislike of Great Britain. That was mainly due to misunderstanding, and the attempts of the German propaganda machine, but since then a very considerable change has come over the situation. According to the traveller quoted by the British journal "National, as well as pro-British feelings are arising in an amazing way in France—even too quickly in my opinion, as they may be used as an excuse by the Nazis to take severe measures or occupy the whole country at any moment." By way of illustration he tells the story of what happened in Paris on Armistice Day, in the Champs Elysées and the Place de l'Etoile around the Unknown Warrior's tomb.

The Champs Elysées were black with people marching up to pass round the tomb under the Arc de Triomphe which was surrounded by a vast crowd. Suddenly, as if some signal had been given, this immense crowd began to sing the "Marseillaise" in the face of the German soldiers on duty at the tomb. When the police tried to clear the Place de l'Etoile the people refused to move on, whereupon the German soldiers commenced to machine-gun the crowd from the top of the Arc de Triomphe. There were a few casualties, and after a huge cry of *vive la France* the people started to move on. They had been brought to a realization that they are under the Nazi heel. The informant of the "News-Chronicle" continues :—

On the morning of Armistice Day, students, having secured a donkey, painted on it the letters W. N., which figure on all German transport service cars, and placed a German officer's high boot on each side of the donkey—as if an officer had been riding on its back. A procession of students went up the Champs Elysées escorting the donkey and, in turn, rushing to it, insulting it and spitting on it.

Everybody was greatly amused and, at first, German officers who passed the procession, failing to understand the real meaning of this demonstration, laughed, too.....But, in the end the police intervened. By that time, several hundred people had gathered. When policemen ordered the students to go with their donkey to the police station, they began to sing the "Marseillaise." The police threatened to arrest them if they continued, whereupon the students obeyed, stopped singing the "Marseillaise," but sang instead "God save the King," in which the crowd joined.

Not until they had finished singing the British National Anthem did the students march to the police station.

When it comes to demonstrating against the Germans the students, some of whom have been shot for doing so, are always to the fore. An interesting story in this connection is to the effect that one day a party of students exchanged angry words with a German officer. He was foolish enough to slap the face of one of them, whereupon he was immediately set upon, promptly debagged, and publicly spanked before the police had time to intervene. It is very difficult to maintain the dignity of the German officer in such circumstances and the thought of his being publicly paddled has about it the true Gallic touch. Apart from that it is reported that the French fully realize that the radio and the newspapers are under Nazi control, and in consequence the French pay little attention to what they hear in the broadcasts or read in the papers. Instead everyone who can listens to the B.B.C. and French broadcasts from Britain. Those who have no receiving set meet at friends' places to hear the news from London and afterwards they pass it on. The conclusion to be drawn from this account and others is that the heart of France is fundamentally sound, that the French have regained their old sense of realities, and that their judgment is no longer clouded by the miseries of the initial disillusionment.

Bulgaria Next

That the Germans will shortly enter Bulgaria may be taken for granted. The plight of the Italian forces in Albania makes it necessary for Hitler to intervene, and Bulgarian territory opens a convenient loophole through which Germany can attempt to liquidate the Greek problem. That there is considerable anxiety in Bulgaria as to what will happen is only natural, but it is believed that, despite mounting of anti-aircraft guns in the capital, there is no intention on the part of the Bulgars to resist. There is a general agreement amongst the German Press that Germany no longer regards the war in Albania as an isolated conflict, and if in the course of the next few days German diplomatic representation in Greece is brought to an end it need be no occasion for surprise. The report that Hitler will seek to justify his action by claiming that British troops have landed or are going to land at Salonika is nothing unusal, for he has always sought to justify every one of his attacks on nations which desire nothing more than to keep out of this struggle. Why he should seek these justifications it is a little difficult to understand. That they serve to convince the world of the propriety of his behaviour, even he cannot possibly believe now, while the idea cannot be accepted that perhaps he is trying to salve his own conscience. That would necessitate acceptance of the idea that Hitler is possessed of a conscience, and in this connection it can only be concluded that, if indeed he has, it is of a particularly evil type which surely would derive no particular satisfaction by attempts at justification which could not delude it. What action Britain will take, should Hitler invade Bulgaria, remains to be seen, but with Turkish acquiescence it may be possible to strike a blow at the German forces which may have a particularly telling effect.

Thomas Bowdler

Today is the anniversary of the death of a man who gave to the English language a new word, and who made it possible to put Shakespeare into the hands of children,—Thomas Bowdler. Bowdler having studied medicine, and made the grand tour settled down in London, and became the friend of Mrs. Montague and other learned ladies. Later he left London for the Isle of Wight, and subsequently settled down in South Wales carrying on the tasks of an energetic philanthropist and continuing John Howard's work in prisons and penitentiaries. In 1818 he produced the "family" Shakespeare in ten volumes. He added nothing to the original text "but those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a family." Four years later criticism of his edition was published by the "British Critic," but this did not serve to deter Bowdler who went ahead with the task of expurgating Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" which was published after his death, and also a selection from the Old Testament which he considered suitable for the use of children. The official interpretation of the word "bowdlerize," derived from his name, is "to expurgate (a book or writing) by omitting or modifying words or passages considered indelicate or offensive." Unfortunately with the passage of time the term has come to denote a false squeamishness, and as a result much ridicule was poured upon the name of Bowdler, but it is interesting to note that Swinburne has said of him that "no man ever did a better service to Shakespeare than the man who made it possible to put him into the hands of intelligent and imaginative children" and stigmatized the talk about his expurgations as "nauseous and foolish cant." It is to be doubted whether the generations of children, who, since Bowdler's time, have been obliged to learn long passages of Shakespeare by heart, had any very particular reverence for the man who had made such a thing possible, but there can be no question that he set a precedent which has led to all manner of fascinating tales being rendered fit for the young, as witness the "Arabian Nights" from which many a modified story has been prepared for the delectation of the young.

STRAY NOTES

Feb. 21.—A correspondent has written to me suggesting that the expression "as the crow flies" is quite misleading in its accepted meaning, and quotes me as stating that crows spend a lot of time in "weaving exercises" on their way back and forth between roosting and feeding grounds; he further suggests that "as the Magpie flies" would be more correct since this bird makes a straight dash from point to point. All this is correct to some extent, but there are many points to be thought of in a case of this sort. When I wrote of "weaving exercises" etc. I was writing of Rooks which are *a kind of crow*, but are possibly not the particular crow meant by the old saying. My guess is that the word "crow" was picked on merely because crows—big, black, noisy birds, easily seen and quickly identified, are about the best known birds in the world: the original expression might just as well have been "as the bird flies," meaning a cross-country line from point to point free of all obstacles and diversions. But it would, indeed, be interesting to trace exactly which crow was in the mind of the man who made this phrase, or at least to know which crow had been visualized by ornithologists of the past when they used it. Chancing to read the diary of John James Audubon, greatest of all field ornithologists one hundred years ago, I found him saying, "I finished my drawing of the Common Crow....": then, later, referring to a place as being "four miles distant as the crow flies." So I looked up his Crow picture in a reproduction of his famous "elephant folio" and found a very sleek looking bird—certainly not our Rook—sitting in a tree and apparently trying to make up its mind whether to eat some walnuts or to rob a tiny Red-throated Humming-bird's nest! This shook me so badly that I shut the book and made a bee-line for bed....wondering drowsily as I fell asleep whether the man who created *that* phrase had ever watched a bee in a flower garden.—E.S.W.

EDUCATIONAL WEAKNESS

Class Distinctions Among Schools

In the "battle of brains" we have several immense advantages. Brains thrive on freedom; they wither in an atmosphere of tyranny. We need not, perhaps, be unduly afraid of the brain-power of a State whose dominant party is recruited from the sweepings of the streets or of a country which has expelled or imprisoned much of its science and learning, points out the "Economist." But we need to ask ourselves whether we too make the best use we might of the native abilities of the people.

One of the weaknesses uncovered by the war which cannot fail to strike the observer in Britain is the serious shortage of talent in every walk of life. It is not merely the usual phenomenon that genius is rare and that "there is plenty of room at the top," there are many fewer men of real ability at the top of every profession and vocation than there were, say, 25 years ago. In the Civil Service, there are a few excellent, but over-worked, men at the head, but there seem to be very few brilliant young men emerging like the Beveridges, the Stamps and the Salters of the last war.

In industry, as has frequently been bemoaned, there are very few men who can be relied upon for a difficult job of production. Familiarity certainly makes the picture more contemptuous than is strictly accurate; but it is hardly possible to deny that the field of selection for posts of real leadership is uncommonly narrow. Few foreigners, few observers from our own Dominions, would have any hesitation in identifying what is it in our national structure that imposes this arbitrary decimation of the candidates for leadership; it is our peculiar educational system.

Pedagogically, we need have no cause for shame; British education is weak on the technical side, but on the whole it is as successful a trainer of minds as other national systems. It has shown itself readier than most to experiment with progressive ideas, and it has always recognized the fundamental truth that education comes from the pupil's learning, not from the teacher's teaching.

The peculiar defect of British education is that it perpetuates a caste distinction such as few other countries have. This is the only country in the world where differences in accent (as distinct, of course, from differences in literacy) have a paramount social and economic importance of being obviously different, in speech and bearing, from the mass of the people is so great that middle-class families will stint themselves of all but necessaries in order to pay the heavy cost of educating their sons in schools whose merit is not educational but purely social.

Broad Educational Ladder

There is, it is true, an educational ladder broad enough to enable statesmen (themselves the products of Eton) to proclaim with pride—and, indeed, with truth—that a clever boy from the poorest family can find his way to the proudest of the ancient Universities. But the ladder by-passes the establishments where the indefinable stamp of correctness is applied. There are no scholarships (or so few as to be negligible), that take the poor boy to the Public Schools, and when he arrives at the University it is too late for him, save in the most exceptional cases, to cross the dividing line.

The results of this system are, from the point of view of public policy and of the efficiency of the State, most unfortunate. It is not that there is much deliberate exclusion of the underprivileged but fully educated boy from the posts that lead to the top, though there is unquestionably a great deal of unconscious bias through the inevitable tendency of the dispensers of jobs to reproduce their own kind.

But any poor boy who has climbed up the educational ladder has been made very aware by the time he reaches the top that, though he may be able to write examination papers as well as anyone, there are many other equally important things—accent turns of speech, habits of dress—in which he has not been educated. The result, in some, is to generate shyness and lack of self-confidence in others to breed the aggressiveness of the inferiority complex: in both to give a twist to the character that is a real handicap throughout life. The Public Schools turn out perhaps 10,000 boys a year: from this tiny fraction, about 2 per cent., of each year's graduates to life we select the great majority of those who are to be given any easy road to the top. The selection is clearly not one of merit.

It has become a matter of grave urgency to break down the barrier that divides the British people into two nations. Hitherto, the very great educational progress of the past 70 years has been directed towards providing intellectual opportunities for the children of the poor. But admirable though the growth of the state-supported secondary school system is, it has not prevented a hardening of the social cleavage and further progress along the same lines will have the same failure.

IN PARENTHESIS

Terrible Effects

"IF a young man is disappointed in love, his teeth may decay in a few months," he said.—Dr. E. F. Briggs, quoted in "Time."

As though he'd care!

* * *

76

SHORTLY after the transfusion Na Pua recovered and met and married him...Recently they had the first of their planned 76 blessed-events.—Walter Winchell in the San Francisco "Chronicle."

A start is a start.

* * *

Reproof

WHILE cruising through Harlem, two cops in a police car overtook a Bantam coupé whose weaving movements clearly revealed that the driver was unfit to handle a car even of that size. The Bantam was ordered to halt, and when it did the man in it was told he would have to ride in the police car to a station house with one of the cops, while the other followed in the Bantam. The police car sped away and the Bantam started off at a slower rate. After driving for a few blocks in this unfamiliar vehicle, the cop behind the wheel, unable to see very much through the miniature windshield, turned a corner and headed down a one way street the wrong way. Nothing unusual would have happened, probably—there wasn't much traffic—if the officer hadn't stopped the Bantam in the midst of a bunch of large, tough-looking boys halfway down the block. They surrounded the car silently, calmly picked it up, turned it around in mid-air, set it down gently, and pushed it off in the right direction, patting the fenders in a kindly, compassionate way.—"New Yorker."

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THE SPORTS PAGE

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Presentation of Tsz Ling Cup

Mr. H. F. Marshall presents the trophy to Sergeant A. M. Meleshko, skipper of the victorious Russian Regiment, at the conclusion of yesterday's Tsz Ling Cup final.

Saints Defeat Foreign Legion In Skottowe Cup Semi-Final

Depleted French Side Unable to Cope with Speedy Attacks of S.F.X.; Legion's Misfortunes Pile Up

By Trojan

INJURIES and the elements combined to create another upset—though of a lesser magnitude than the one on Saturday—yesterday afternoon at the Race Course when a sadly depleted and disorganized A.S.F. eleven was eliminated in the semi-final of the Skottowe Cup, four goals to two, by the S.F.X. A slippery surface handicapped the Foreign Legion considerably, while the absence of Paul Bell and Segalen proved a deadly blow to the defence, which—despite 90 minutes of tireless effort—failed to withstand the concerted attacks of the fast Schoolboy forwards. The latter appeared to find the conditions not at all contrary to their liking, and they enjoyed such a distinct margin of territorial superiority that only poor shooting ability prevented them from earning a more decisive victory.

The final of the Skottowe Cup this year, therefore, will be fought out between two School teams—the P.T.H. and S.F.X.—for the first time in the history of the competition and a rousing battle for supremacy can well be anticipated. The season has been productive of many startling upsets and it is only fitting, therefore, that after years of domination by such veteran teams as the A.S.F. and Tung Hwa, the two youngest sides in the first division will meet to decide possession of this coveted trophy.

Although the Saints had the edge over their opponents yesterday in speed and combination, I do not think the A.S.F. would have lost had Bell and Segalen been available. The players who substituted—Nicolaeff and Aprelkoff—were far below first division standard and this handicap greatly disrupted the understanding, both in the defence and in the forward line. Jimmy Ward was eventually brought back to assist the former department, but his absence was then keenly felt in the attack and that ordinarily dangerous unit never approached its customary form.

To Make Things Even Worse . . .

As if the absence of two of their best players was not sufficient misfortune, the A.S.F. suffered another severe jolt early in the first half when Collet deflected a long drive by Foyn into his own goal, while to make matters even more ironical, Roboostoff displayed some of that form which once made him the terror of local goal-keepers—and yet had nobody to support him in the forward line!

The fighting qualities of Collet, Mihailoff and Pecquery—all noted for their hard work—were really responsible for keeping the score within reasonable limits and although the winners pressed dangerously throughout the contest, the issue was not decisively settled until 10 minutes before the end of the game.

A fast, quick-tackling half-line, assisted by a steady rear defence, proved the mainstay of the Saints and if the forwards had made full use of the many opportunities which the Petterson brothers and Meyer Greenberg created, the winners would have emerged victorious by a more deserving margin than the actual score of 4-2 would indicate.

Live Wire in the Attack

Foyn was the live-wire in the attack, roving from centre-forward to inside-right and finally to his customary position on the right flank, while Francis Edwards and Karolitch each put in valuable work. The wingers, Cecil Edwards and Laskovski, were a trifle weak, preferring to shoot from a difficult angle rather than centre. Edwards was particularly to blame in this respect, although he accounted for the fourth point after a steady succession of failures.

The teams were:

S.F.X.:—Kabbert; Garwood, S. Schultz; M. Greenberg, W. Petterson, H. Petterson; Laskovski, F. Edwards, Foyn, Karolitch, C. Edwards.

A.S.F.:—Premet; Collet, Roussel; Mihailoff, Pecquery, Nicolaeff; Aprelkoff, Roboostoff, Bossuet, J. Ward, Smith.

Taking advantage of the fact that the French opened the game with one man short, Nicolaeff not putting in an appearance until five minutes had passed by, the Saints pressed dangerously from the kick-off and several scoring opportunities were wasted through hesitancy in shooting. After several unsuccessful efforts Foyn was given a chance to open the S.F.X. account when he rose into the air to meet Laskovski's cross, but the header was brilliantly saved by Premet.

Shortly afterwards the A.S.F. supporters had occasion to bemoan their fate as Roboostoff broke through on the right wing but his lovely centre was booted wild by Smith from point-blank range and with only Kabbert to beat.

Attack after attack by the S.F.X. forwards was bound to meet with reward finally, and in the 20th minute a nice cross by Karolitch enabled Foyn to find the net with a lovely first-time drive.

But this success was short-lived for, two minutes later, Roboostoff flashed into prominence with a solo effort on the right wing following an opening created by Collet. The former Interport centre-forward beat Kabbert with a low shot from 15 yards out that was a winner all the way.

Disaster Overtakes A.S.F.

Then disaster overtook the Foreign Legion. In the 30th minute Foyn took a long shot at goal and Collet, attempting to stop the ball, deflected the sphere into the corner of the net. Premet was waiting to receive the ball and failed to anticipate the full-back's sudden action.

This setback apparently took the sting out of the A.S.F. defence in the next few minutes for the Saints were not long in widening their lead to 3-1, Karolitch being responsible for the goal after a concerted movement by the entire forward line.

The French staged a brief recovery after the interval and for the first few minutes it looked as if, crippled as they were, they would still pull off an eleventh hour victory. Fifteen minutes after the resumption, Jimmy Ward, now playing as left half, sent out a long pass to Smith which enabled the winger to beat the opposition and finally part with a low drive from about 10 yards' range that took the measure of Kabbert.

But this was as far as the A.S.F. rally went. There was some excitement as both sides staged threatening raids, but the Saints had the edge throughout and with one goal in their favour they never appeared likely to collapse. Without Ward, and with Bossuet, Aprelkoff and Nicolaeff, all concentrating on the defence, the A.S.F. forward line was too disorganized and depleted to be of much danger, although Roboostoff gave the School defence several anxious moments.

Ten minutes before the end of the game Cecil Edwards received the ball just inside the penalty area and scored with ease from an unmarked position to make the issue safe for the S.F.X.

Club 3rd XV Well Beaten By Japanese Side

The Shanghai Japanese Rugby Association "C" XV did just as they pleased yesterday afternoon at the Race Course to the Club 3rd XV strongly reinforced by French Forces reserves, winning by fifteen points (one goal and three tries) to nil. The encounter was keenly contested throughout despite the disparity in the final score although it was obvious to the many spectators on hand that the winners were far superior in all departments of the game to the losers.

The fact that the Club arrived some 25 minutes late for the game did not create a good impression at the outset but when they did get on the field the Japanese wasted little time in setting about their heavier opponents. Scores came at regular intervals throughout the game and the Japanese were worthy winners.

Russian Regiment Triumph 2-1 In Tsz Ling Cup Final

Favoured Three Cultures Unable to Pierce Strong Defence; Sesko and Braman Play Outstanding Game

PLAYING with determination for the ninety minutes of the game's duration, the Russian Regiment became the city's first Russian team to capture the Tsz Ling Cup when they defeated the highly-favoured Three Cultures by 2-1 before a crowd of approximately 4,000 spectators at the Canidrome yesterday morning.

The Chinese displayed better tactics than the Russians, but the latter's defence rose to the occasion every time to stop a dangerous movement. Sesko and Braman played well in the defence, notwithstanding the fact that both were crocked. The Culturists had a smoother machine on the whole, but their finishing touches were very weak, and even K. S. Suen, the veteran of veterans, was without his shooting boots. In fact, the Russian defence paid less attention to the Olympic star than they did to other forwards.

Russian Regiment:—Goloobeff, Braman, Sesko, Medvigus, Meleshko, Chernih, Andreeff, Sokoloff, Kulugurieff, Shestakoff, Vedeniaeff.

Three Cultures:—Z. K. Wang, L. K. Chang, Z. Kiang; T. P. Wang, Y. Z. Ho, Z. M. Dau, K. D. Sung, K. D. Yuen, K. S. Suen, W. B. Sung, G. L. Chow.

Predicted to beat the Russians, the Three Cultures appeared to better effect on the field and had the Russian defence fighting hard to avert defeat. G. L. Chow, who played for China against Portugal, was conspicuous with several fine runs on the left and at one time threatened the Russian citadel with some well-directed shots. In the eighteenth minute Medvigus fumbled and allowed W. B. Sung through. Approached by Sesko, Sung passed the ball to Chow. The latter was on the verge of scoring when Goloobeff dived at his feet to save a certain goal.

Russians Score First

The first goal, scored by the Russians, came in the 20th minute when Shestakoff passed the leather in front of the Chinese goal. The sphere was trapped by Sokoloff, who beat L. K. Chang and lodged the ball in the net. The linesman waved for an offside as Kulugurieff was seen ahead of the Chinese backs; but Referee Ho pointed to the centre.

The leather was again brought into the Russian territory and their defence rose to the occasion to break the Chinese movements, with Sesko and Braman playing their best game of the season. Suen was afforded a golden opportunity in the 30th minute when he received the ball from Yuen, but threw it to the winds by ballooning from only a few yards out. He redeemed himself, however, in the 38th minute by going through on his own and beating Goloobeff with a fast grounder.

The second half started with a furious attack by the Chinese and K. D. Sung went through only to be robbed in the nick of time by Sesko. In the tenth minute after resumption the first incident of the match occurred when W. B. Sung accidentally kicked Braman on the leg. The latter was assisted off the field, but returned a minute later.

Chinese Exert Pressure

With both backs limping, the Chinese exerted their efforts, but could not score. On one occasion the Russian citadel underwent a close shave when Yuen received the ball from W. B. Sung and shot straight at the goalie. The latter's clearance was intercepted by Sung, who crossed. G. L. Chow missed another fine chance by shooting wide.

The Russians scored the winning goal in the 27th minute when Andreeff trapped the ball from Kulugurieff, ran up the field and crossed for Shestakoff to head past Wang. Sesko was hurt for the second time five minutes later and again left the field for about a minute. During his absence and for several minutes, the Russians pulled back all their players and played with eleven men on the defence, while the Chinese attacked with almost the entire team, the only players left to defend their goal being Wang, the goalie, and Z. Kiang. They failed to pierce the Russian defence, however, and almost lost another goal when Vedeniaeff beat Kiang to the ball and raced to the goal, scoring a split second after the final whistle had been blown.

Lusitano Vanquish Recs by 5-2

Bob Favacho Scores Three Goals; Bad Weather Makes Ball Difficult to Control

With both contesting teams out of the run for the Senior League Championship the services of a number of reserve players were secured for the Clube Lusitano and the Shanghai Recreation Club yesterday afternoon in the only first division match over the week-end and the second stringers of the Portuguese under the guidance of the veteran, Humberto Collaco, vanquished the Recs on a Race Course pitch to the tune of five to two.

Under adverse weather conditions and on a soggy ground the players experienced much difficulty in the control of the leather which being soaked with rain, soon resembled a ball of lead. During the greater portion of the match there were scarcely any spectators watching.

Recs Miss Many Chances

Although the Recs had a fair share of the game, yet their poor marksmanship robbed them several points. At interval the Portuguese were leading by two clear goals. The Recs scored the first goal and the last goal of the second period, Al Symons contributing the first point soon after resumption, while Honniball was credited with the concluding marker from a penalty kick about one minute before termination.

The teams were as follows:—

Clube Lusitano:—Maurice Souza; Pereira, Aquino; Ozorio, J. Remedios, B. Remedios; Favacho, Xavier, Collaco, Mick Souza and Barradas.

S.R.C.:—Moosasticoff; Kushnerenko, Greenberg; Silva, Honniball, Jack; Kapustin, Symons, Lee, Novikov and Senichenko.

Referee—Marchetti; linesmen—Neumann and Kidby.

Playing against a strong wind the Portuguese succeeded in establishing a lead of two clear goals in the initial period. Bobby Favacho ran away on the right flank and centred for Humberto Collaco to register the opening goal with a lovely header. The Recs were given ample chances to tie the count but they seemed to have left their shooting boots at home. Before interval arrived Bob Favacho added another point to bring the count to two to nil for the Clube Lusitano.

Lusitano Forge Ahead

Shortly after resumption Al Symons, shifting himself to occupy the centre berth, beat Maurice Souza with a low shot to reduce the deficit to a difference of one point. In a concerted attack Bob Favacho who played centre forward in the second half, sent Barredas away on the wing. The diminutive winger put across a fine centre which Mick Souza turned into a point with a fine grounder.

In a solo effort Favacho dribbled through the Recs defence and netted the fourth goal for the Lusitano. Soon afterwards the same forward delivered a distant shot which found the top corner of the net but the goal was disallowed as one of his colleagues had been lying in the offside position near the Recs goalmouth.

However, he obtained his third goal and the fifth point for his club about five minutes from the end when he drove through a forest of legs. In the last minute a scrimmage occurred in the Portuguese back area and Senichenko was tripped by a Portuguese defender. A penalty kick was ordered and Honniball made no mistake with the 12 yard spot kick to bring the final score to five to two in favour of the Clube Lusitano.

Science Invades The Realm Of Sport; Mechanical Devices Are The New Mode

An Electric Eye Will Soon Take the Place of the Umpire at Baseball; Many Ingenious Inventions

"Kill the Umpire!" That colourful cry is going to lose its place in the language of baseball fans before long. There would'nt be much satisfaction in yelling, "Kill the electric eye." But that's what you'd have to say, because, on many of the diamonds in America, the electric eye has been tried out on the job of calling strikes. Beams of light intersect at the correct height over the home plate. When a pitched ball cuts both beams, the electric eyes signal a strike.

And that's just a good starter on what's happening in every sport. Science has invaded the playing fields.

Stick to baseball for a minute: Byron Moser of St. Louis has developed a "machine gun" that pitches four balls a minute at the practicing batter.

The Cleveland Indians even have a portable machine that automatically measures how fast the ball travels. The pitcher hurls a ball into a tunnel, photo-electric cells actuate a "speedometer". Bob Feller can throw a ball at a speed of 75 miles an hour.

To train the pitcher, some of the clubs have been trying out a robot catcher. The pitcher hurls the ball at a target, the spent ball drops into a hopper, and a mechanical arm snaps it back to the pitcher.

No Place for Slackers

Now take football: An ingenious invention for the training of husky linemen is a sledlike mechanism, fitted with padded arms and springs. Against this the players charge. A scale shows the coach just what pressure each lineman is exerting. Dartmouth has a charging sled fitted with a huge, clock-like dial which registers the total pressure being applied by all the linemen.

A revolutionary device for the training of boxers consists of two gloved fists, driven by compressed air and controlled by the instructor. They permit complete accuracy and they pack a mean wallop.

Year after year, track and field records are broken. For instance, 70 feet have been added to the discus-throwing mark made in the first Olympic games. That's partly due to the research at New York University, where they tore a leaf from the book of aviation. The discus, once made with the grain running vertically through the thickness of the wood, is now made with the grain running horizontally along its face. The result is greater speed and distance.

Study of Ballistics

High jumpers have profited from the study of ballistics, for it has been found that the body in motion follows the same natural law as a projectile fired from a gun. In fact, science has revealed that it is theoretically possible for a jumper to go over the bar, while his centre of gravity passes beneath!

In track, the now widely used starting blocks raise the runner instead of requiring him to start from a hole. The result is a tenth of a second speed-up on sprints.

Harry Hillman, track coach at Dartmouth, has taken some of the hazard out of hurdling by inventing a safety hurdle that will tip over at a pressure of less than one pound on the top bar.

The scientists have'nt forgotten your golf game, either. A pro. has invented a startling club. Swing it the way you're supposed to, and the club behaves as any good club should. But make an akward swing, and that crazy club jumps out of joint. Another new club flashes a red light when you swing it wrong. What will they be thinking up next?

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Rugger Game Marred By Rough Tactics

The fierce nature of the play in yesterday's encounter between the Club and the French Forces can be gauged from this action picture. Obvious friction between the two sides detracted an otherwise excellent match which developed into a battle royal between the rival packs. The Frenchmen gained the day with a lone try in the closing minutes.

French Forces Scrape Home In Rough Rugger Encounter

Pelegry Scores Only Try in Final Stage of Game; Match Marred by Loss of Temper and Dirty Play

A DETERMINED run by Pelegry, the French Forces left winger, during the last minute of the game, enabled the French Forces to defeat the Club 1st XV at the Race Course yesterday afternoon by three points (one try) to nil. Pelegry's try came as the result of some loose play near the Club line when half the home fifteen were paying attention to the injured Richardson who had been laid low as the result of a nasty kick instead of watching the play and paying attention to the whistle.

The game throughout the encounter was a struggle between the two opposing packs and though the Club, with four reserves in their side, battled manfully and at times brilliantly, they were invariably on the defensive with the aggressive French Forces on the attack. The Club defensive measures were up to a high standard their pack working extremely hard but the French visitors were not to be denied and had Demail, the French scrum-half, not been so selfish, the victory would have probably been greater. Both packs were intent on keeping the ball close and as was anticipated in many quarters a battle royal was seen between the two packs with, of course, the two sets of outsides, completely starved. With the field in a terrible condition and the ball almost impossible to handle correctly, such tactics were the order of the day and the Frenchmen made the most of their opportunities.

Extremely Dirty Play

It is a distinct pity to have to state this but it is a fact that the game at times resembled an encounter between two teams of hooligans. Only a couple or so players on each side were responsible for the extremely dirty play and Mr. Dunkley, the referee, had a most difficult task in keeping the two sides in order. Demail, the French scrum-half, who played a most useful game lost his temper completely at various periods and to the spectators it was obvious that he started the bad feeling that crept into the game. At one period, when he was fairly tackled and brought down, his studded feet were kicking here, there and everywhere while on more occasions than one his hands-off resembled distinctly deliberate punches.

Mackay Sent Off

Early in the second half MacKay, one of the best Club forwards was ordered off the field and it seemed to the crowd that he was the victim of circumstances. He called for and was given a mark just on the half-way line. When taking the kick Montagnon charged and the ball hit him in the stomach. MacKay immediately followed up with the object of tackling his man, whom he thought had fairly caught the ball. In the midst of the tackle the whistle went but MacKay was in no position to stop his movement with the result that he collared Montagnon after the whistle sounded. He had to leave the field as the result of this and though he was distinctly unfortunate in being sent off this had the effect of making the players realize what was in store and thereafter little dirty play was seen until the last minute when many persons present thought that one of the French halves had deliberately kicked Richardson in the stomach with the ball nowhere near the incident.

Fine Display by Club

Whatever the result of the game the French were just a trifle better than their opponents and though it was not until the closing seconds of the game that the visitors scored their try they were ever on the alert and their attacking impressed with its non-stop variety. On the other hand the Club are to be congratulated on the excellent display they put up in the face of what at one time seemed overwhelming odds.

Handball Championship Starting This Evening

The Singles City Handball Champions will commence this evening when three matches will be played at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. courts. Though there has been a scarcity of entries this year, there being only seven players listed, the competition should, nevertheless, hold the interest of the city's handball enthusiasts.

Despite the fact that only seven players are making a bid for the title this year the list includes several prominent players including Francis Tchakalian who, having won the title two years running, will undoubtedly make every effort to retain it. One of his most dangerous opponents will the well-known Chinese player, K. L. Sung, who has figured prominently in the championship for quite a few years. It will be recalled that he annexed the doubles crown partnered by Z. C. Ho.

Crucial Games Feature In Today's Badminton

More than casual interest will be centred on the badminton league this evening when two fixtures of the Ladies Doubles division will be played off. The four competing aggregations will all be out for a definite purpose and although one match should result in one-sided scores, the other should see the winner only emerge victorious by a narrow margin.

The principal encounter this evening will be staged at the Union Church courts where the Cercle Sportif Francais "A" will be the guests of the Union Church ladies. This will be a very critical encounter indeed for the French Club who in order to be in the running for the league title this year will have to triumph by the possible score of 9-0, to cut down the 10 point lead of the Country Club "A."

In view of their proven strength there is every prospect of them winning by the maximum score as they have so far won all their matches in this way. They succumbed to the Country Club "A" by the slim margin of one point when the two teams met about five weeks ago. The French Club will undoubtedly make every endeavour to field their strongest side which may be composed of Mrs. Cate and Miss Tavares, Mrs. Jorgensen and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Edwards.

It is rather difficult to see the Union Church ladies winning today as they have not displayed any form of consequence and were twice severely beaten by the Country Club "A" who are conceded only a very slight edge over the C.S.F. It is therefore inconceivable that they win—in fact, badminton pundits anticipate a 9-0 win for the visitors. The line-up of the Union Church is uncertain but will probably see Miss Ross and Miss Harrop, Mrs. McLean and Miss Kemp, Winter and Miss Kimberley representing the team.

The second match of the evening will see the C.S.F. "B" and the Country Club "B" oppose each other again for the second time and close tussles may be expected in this tilt as the Country Club will be out to avenge their 4-5 defeat in their previous meeting. It is extremely difficult to predict the outcome of this engagement as there is actually very little between the two sides and it would not come as a complete surprise if the Country Club should turn the tables on their conquerors.

The line-up of either side should be identical to that of the last week. The French Club may be represented by Miss Sharp and Mrs. Trolle, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Popple, Miss Rudge and Miss Vincent, while the Country Club will probably rely on Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Maclagan, Mrs. Beeching and Mrs. Ballard, Miss Rudge and Miss Vincent.

The schedule for tonight is:—

C.S.F. "B" v. Country Club "B"
Union Church v. C.S.F. "A"

Japanese Trounce Club In Second Rugger Game

The Shanghai Japanese Rugby Association "B" XV had little difficulty in defeating a rather depleted Club 2nd XV at the Race Course yesterday afternoon, the visitors winning just as they pleased by fifteen points (five tries) to nil. Throughout the encounter the winners were on the attack and they dominated the encounter from start to finish. It was only the excellent Club defensive tactics in which Seaby was outstanding that allowed the hosts to hold their opponents to such a low score.

The game was due to begin at 2.15 p.m. and it has to be remarked that at 2.30 p.m. the game had not started, only nine Club players having put in an appearance. Rugby in Shanghai is a friendly game, no league results being involved, but the inability of the senior Shanghai Club to field a team at the time stated in the programme while the visitors are on the field can only be considered as something approaching the lackadaisical—or perhaps discourtesy. The Club have a bad habit of turning out late for their games and though it is often difficult for them to raise the requisite number of players it is to be sincerely hoped that no such repitition of yesterday's debacle will be seen this season.

Throughout the encounter the Japanese were the better side, their handling among their outsides of a distinctly greasy ball being excellent as one expects from these remarkable Japanese fifteens. During the first half they scored two unconverted tries while after the interval three more tries came at regular intervals. Had the finishing of the visitors been half as good as their starts they would have doubled the score.

English Rugby Results

London, Feb. 23.

Following are the results of rugby games played yesterday:—

Rugby League

Hull 11, Castleford 0

Rugby Union

London District 6, Aldershot Com. 9
Rosslyn Park 3, Guy's Hospital 3
St. Mary's Hospital 9, Wasps 3
Bath 3, Stroud 0
Cheltenham 8, Oxford University 20
Ebbw Vale 10, Cardiff 3
Gloucester 3, Rotol Works 5
Notts, Lincs, Derby XV 3, Northern Universities 23
Northampton 6, Rugby 8
Bristol 14, West of England 9.—Reuter.

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CANIDROME RESULTS

Sunday, February 23, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	4	3	79.80	
2	1	3	90.20	59.10
3	4	2	90.60	54.10
4	4	5	156.10	39.60
5	4	3	33.90	22.00
6	6	4	75.20	52.50
7	2	6	127.40	70.80
8	2	1	68.20	65.70
9	1	4	103.80	60.10
10	6	1	37.00	40.90
11	2	5	68.00	23.70
12	4	1	105.00	57.70

Yesterday afternoon's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 4 dog No. 4-5 Div. $156.10.

$2 Course Double Event Races 6/7 dog No. 6-2 Div. $70.80.

PARC DES SPORTS HALALAI To-day 7.30

CATHAY—NEXT BIG ATTRACTION!
Two Great Stars Together in the Romantic Sensation of the Year!
VIVIEN LEIGH
LAURENCE OLIVIER
and with LESLIE BANKS

with FRANCIS SULLIVAN
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A NEW DESIGN FOR LAUGHING!
"THE BOYS FROM SYRACUSE"
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ALLAN JONES MARTHA RAYE JOE PENNER
NEXT ATTRACTION
Victor McLaglen—Jackie Cooper
"THE BIG GUY"

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For every heart . . . that yearns to live and love boldly! Ripped from savage frontier history's most stirring pages... Kenneth Roberts' great novel becomes the screen's supreme thrill entertainment! Filmed in breathless Technicolor!

Reservations can be held only till 10 Minutes before the show starts

Another Calendar of Treachery And Aggression in Europe

Mussolini's Words and Deeds; The Lie As Instrument Of Policy on Continent and in Africa

ON September 26, 1939, "The Times" published a list of the succession of false pledges which Hitler employed to promote his systematic campaign of aggression. It has become widely known in many countries under the title of "A Hitler Calendar."

The following extracts from the speeches and writings of Mussolini constitute another calendar of the same kind and show that, in the technique of treachery at least, he has no reason to fear comparison with his predominant partner.

Fascism is not an article for export.—March 3. 1928. In the Chamber.

On October 27, 1930, Mussolini abandoned the pretence that Fascism was a matter of purely internal concern. "The struggle develops from now onwards over a world-wide field," he said. "Fascism is on the agenda in all countries. The phrase 'Fascism is not for export' is not mine."

Bitter experience has shown that the most urgent need of the world today is the renaissance of international forces working together to reach a common goal, and the removal of the atmosphere of apprehension and distrust which has hitherto dislocated economic life.—August 21, 1932. In the Paris "Excelsior" on the coming World Economic Conference.

By 1935 Mussolini was claiming that Italy was well on the way to economic self-sufficiency.

The Head of the Government has confirmed the willingness of the Italian Government to safeguard the efficacy of the Red Cross emblem. Strict orders have been given to this end, in view of the deep conviction of the Italian Government of the essential value of the Red Cross for all the interested States. The Red Cross emblem must be scrupulously respected and must not be in any way abused.—March 30. 1936. To the International Red Cross.

During April, 1936, evidence was presented in Geneva of deliberate Italian attacks on Red Cross units.

You know I am a man sparing in promises, but what I have promised I maintain.—March 18. 1937. At Tripoli, when presented with the "Sword of Islam."

To the bad faith of others we oppose unimpeachable loyalty; to the castle of lies of others, the impetuous and overwhelming blast of our truth. —March 23, 1937. On the eighteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Fascist group.

At a memorable meeting in Berlin I said that, according to the law of Fascist morality, when one has a friend one stands by him to the end. We have done that, and we shall do it, with Germany.—June 10. 1940. At the Palazzo Venezia, annonuncing the declaration of war.

"The law of Fascist morality" was differently expressed in a speech of Mussolini's in the Chamber on January 3, 1925. "You will understand," he said then, "that, after having journeyed for a long time with travelling companions to whom our gratitude will always go forth for what they have done, a pause is needed to see if the same road, with the same companions, can be trodden in future."

Peace Professions

I wish to reject and repudiate all the futile chatter and defamation by those people who pretend to know that Italy wants to prepare for war. . . . Italy will never take the initiative in promoting war.—January 5. 1931. In a message in English on a British Movietone newsreel.

We desire peace with all countries, with those that are distant, those that are near, those that are very near.—August 1, 1931. At Ravenna, opening an aqueduct dedicated to those who fell in the last War.

Italy supports a lasting understanding among the Great Powers, so as to guarantee more efficiently the peaceful development of the smaller States.—January 1, 1934. In the Berlin "Börsen-Courier."

The Italian people demands to be left in peace because it is intent on a long and hard task.—March 17. 1937. At the Tripoli Samples Fair.

I believe that if President Roosevelt will take the initiative of calling a conference for the limitation of armaments in the immediate future this gesture would certainly have a great success. Italy desires peace. She needs it for a long time in order to develop the forces at her disposal. —May 27, 1937. In a statement to the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

The exit of Italy from the League of Nations is an event of great historical significance which has attracted the attention of the world, and its consequences cannot yet be completely foreseen. But it does not mean that we shall abandon our fundamental lines of policy, directed towards collaboration and peace.—December 11, 1937. At the Palazzo Venezia.

If we had any intention of setting the world ablaze we should not be harnessing ourselves to a task so enormous. If, in spite of the storm clouds away on the horizon, we dared to start and go on with this work cheerfully, it ought to be considered a hopeful sign, and as proof that we do not want to attack anyone, but only to get on with our job.—April 20, 1939. At the launching of preparations for the World Exhibition to be held in 1942.

No Territorial Conquest—Abyssinia

There must be no misunderstanding about the centuries-old task assigned to this and future generations of Italians. There is no question of territorial conquest—this must be understood by all both far and near—but of a natural expansion which ought to lead to a collaboration between Italy and the peoples of Africa and the East. Italy can above all civilize Africa, and her position in the Mediterranean gives her this right and imposes this duty on her. She demands no privileges and monopolies.—March 18. 1934. At the second Quinquennial Assembly of the régime.

With Abyssinia—specially since Ras Tafari's visit to Italy—our relations have become particularly friendly. The clouds which agents of other interests would have had gather on the horizon of Italo-Abyssinian relations have vanished. A Pact of Friendship, the first which Abyssinia will have signed with any European Power, will no doubt set a seal on this new and happy state of affairs. —June 5. 1928. In the Senate.

October 3. 1935. Italy invaded Abyssinia.

Albanian Question

Albania knows that she can count on Italy's friendship, and knows that this friendship is absolutely loyal, profoundly sincere, and scrupulously anxious not to do or say anything which even people acting in bad faith could interpret as an intervention in the internal affairs of the Albanian State. . . . Italy has but one fundamental interest—that the Albanian State, led by the firm and wise hand of a man of the eminent quality of Ahmed Zog, should consolidate even further her unity at home and her autonomy before the world. . . . In a few years Albania will be a State in the widest and most complete sense of the word.—June 5, 1928. In the Senate.

Italy has observed with satisfaction the progressive social and political consolidation of Albania under your Majesty's rule, and assures your Majesty and your Majesty's Government that they can always count on a constant friendship and cordial collaboration with their ally.—September 5. 1929. In a telegram to King Zog, on the anniversary of his Accession.

Italy's policy in Albania is quite clear and absolutely straightforward. Its sole object is to preserve and to respect the independent status of this small country, which for centuries has lived in friendship with us.—May 28, 1936. In an interview in the "Daily Telegraph."

Good Friday. April 7, 1939. Italy invaded Albania.

Austria

Immediately after the War Italy instituted a policy of friendship towards Austria with the object of defending her integrity and independence. For a long time Italy was alone, but other countries have now awakened. Austria knows she can count on Italy to the end.—March 18, 1934. At the second Quinquennial Assembly of the régime.

The independence of Austria, for which he fell, is a principle which has been defended, and will be defended still more strenuously, by Italy. . . . His memory will be honoured not only in Austria but everywhere in the civilized world, which has already stigmatized with its moral condemnation those who are responsible, both directly and at a distance.—July 26. 1934. In a telegram to the Vice-Chancellor of Austria, after the murder of Dollfuss.

Recent events, which the whole Italian people have followed with deep emotion, have come to consolidate the relations between our two countries. The experience of these last years has shown that the friendship between Italy and Austria corresponds fully with the needs of European solidarity, and is a sure guarantee of peace and tranquillity for us and for all.—November 17, 1934. At a banquet to the new Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Schuschnigg.

In the communiqué which was distributed at the close of my conversation in Rome with the Chancellor of the Austrian Republic reference was made to a historic mission to be accomplished by Austria for which, it was necessary that her independence and autonomy should be respected. . . . Austria is, of course, a German country—certainly as German as Prussia, whose core is Slav, Germanized with difficulty. No one can contest the Germanic character of Austria, but the outward appearance and the expression, the very way of life, of Austrian Germanism are very different from those of Prussian Germanism. We are faced with two worlds which, during past centuries, have revolved in different orbits and have often been opposed on the field of battle. . . . To rid the German Weltanschauung of everything in it that is exclusive, crude, and repulsive to other nations—that may be given as one of the achievements of the Austrian spirit in all its manifestations, from politics to literature. . . . There is an Austrian spirit which has taken forms which are not German but Austrian. These forms have been influenced, above all, by the culture of the Latin West, represented by Italy. . . . I believe that in the passing of the years, with the strengthening of the State, with the improvement of her economy, everyone will become convinced that Austria and exist—that is to say, that there can exist a second German State in Europe, German, but master of its own destiny.—February 13. 1935. In the "Popolo d'Italia."

When, on March 12, 1938, Germany invaded Austria, Mussolini made no move. Four days later he said: "Italy has never given, either directly or indirectly, any guarantee to protect Austrian independence." 1940. At the Palazzo Venetia in announcing the declaration of war against the Allies.

October 28, 1940. Italy invaded Greece.

Britain and Her Allies

The famous English attitude towards the European equilibrium, that of opposition to hegemonies on the Continent, has always made little Piedmont and later greater Italy take its place by the side of England for the defence of common ideals. And since the conquest of Gibraltar has made the British Empire a Mediterranean Power her future remains for ever more closely bound to that of Italy, because both nations desire that a stable equilibrium, which is the guarantee of peace and prosperity, should be maintained in that zone. . . I am able to pledge the welcome of the Italian public to all that will help to make it better acquainted with the greatness of England and her mighty contribution to world civilization. . . . Between Italy, who is now with tenacious will and severe discipline striving to educate once more her sons in the virtues that made Rome great, and England, who has forged a wonderful Empire on the anvil of Rome, and has powerfully contributed to the diffusion of civilization in the world, there can only be deep, sincere, and heartfelt friendship.—February 9, 1926. In an interview in the New York "Times."

In saying that the friendship between Great Britain and Italy is traditional, one is not repeating a commonplace but expressing a reality. The friendship between the two peoples is profound. By this I mean that they have never been divided in the past, that they have worked together for peace. . . . One of the cardinal points of Italian policy is friendship with Great Britain. Such friendship requires no protocols to strengthen or perfect it. —June 5, 1928. In the Senate.

June 10, 1940. Italy declared war on the Allies.

On November 18, 1940, Mussolini said: "I asked and obtained from the Führer permission for direct Italian participation in the battle against Britain with Italian aeroplanes and submarines."

Maxims for the Axis

Those people are crazy who . . . . permit of a racialism with all its gratuitously pretended purity.—October 22, 1933. In an address to a deputation of Florentine Fascists.

An imitation of Nazi racial policy was introduced during 1938.

There are no secret intentions hidden behind my visit to Germany. Nothing will be planned here to divide a Europe which is already divided enough. . . . To the whole world, which is asking tensely what the result of this meeting will be, war or peace, the Führer and I can answer with a loud voice: "Peace." —September 28, 1937. In Berlin.

The solution of the problem which is tormenting Europe at the moment has only one name, "plebiscites"—plebiscites for all the nationalities which want them.—September 18, 1938. At Trieste, during the Czechoslovak crisis.

Hitler found a solution without plebiscites, with which Mussolini concurred.

All over the world hundreds of millions of men are now asking whether there is to be peace or war. After a cold and dispassionate examination of the situation, I reply that there are not in Europe at present problems so big and so active as to justify a war, which, from a European conflict, would naturally become universal.—May 14, 1939. In Turin.

On June 7, 1939, Mussolini first openly boasted of the Italian help given to General Franco, in spite of the Non-Intervention Agreement. "We did not hesitate," he said, "to give our full aid openly from the first days right up to the final triumph."

And there are menaces which must be guarded against, and the pan-German menace is one of them. Think of this Germanic block of 80,000,000! The possibility of the common danger should increasingly bring together France and Italy, who are not divided by any serious question and who between them represent 80,000,000 inhabitants, as many as the German block. If that balance is maintained, the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.—February 27, 1926. In an interview in the "Petit Parisien."

On May 20, 1939, Mussolini, speaking of the forthcoming signing of the Alliance between Italy and Germany, said: "Thus, a block of 150,000,000 men will be formed, which will be irresistible."

Poland's Position

Dr. Stresemann has promised that Germany will modify her attitude towards the alien minorities within the borders of the Reich. I take note of it for the future, but today the truth is that the Germans do not tolerate schools of the Polish tongue in the territories where Polish minorities exist.—February 10, 1926. In the Senate.

I support the proposed admission of Poland to the Council of the League of Nations as a Permanent Member. She ought to enter at the same time as Germany, and not later, just as she has been admitted on the same footing as Germany at Locarno. You may be sure that if Germany is admitted alone to the Council on this occasion she is reserving herself to sell, later on, her acquiescence in the permanent admission of Poland by claiming certain concession, such as the evacuation of occupied territory and the obtaining of colonial mandates.—February 27, 1926. In an interview in the "Petit Parisien."

With this great Power (Poland), born of the War and now consolidated into a unitary State, which every day is strengthening its political, economic, and moral cohesion . . . there is the possibility of common action, pacific of course, in certain directions and for specific eventualities. . . . I have no need to emphasize the political importance of resurgent Poland, already numbering 30,000,000 inhabitants, and lying between an exhausted Russia and a Germany which is regaining her strength.—January 5. 1928. In the Senate.

Still more admirable is the work by which in these 20 years Poland has succeeded in building a political and military structure which secures for her that position among the Great Powers to which she is entitled and that important function in the life of Europe to which she is called by her geographical position and her historical tradition. Today it is not possible to face the problems of political equilibrium and harmony between the European nations without the collaboration of Poland.—February 25, 1929. "Message to Poland" in the "Gazeta Polska."

I congratulate you on the attitude shown by Colonel Beck, your Foreign Minister, throughout this conflict. In his conversations with Baron Aloisi he has manifested real friendship and good will towards Italy and understanding of our needs. I in turn assure Poland that her situation is well understood in Italy and that there is a solid basis for friendship between the two nations.—September 19, 1935. In an interview in the "Kurjer Warszawski," during the diplomatic offensive that preceded the Abyssinian War.

When, on September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, Mussolini had nothing to say about his former friendship with that country. On September 27 he expressed his satisfaction that "the Polish question had been liquidated."

Greece

In foreign policy the most salient events have been the signature of the treaty with Abyssinia and the new treaty with Greece. The Greek-Italian treaty, with that signed with Turkey, completes and stabilizes the Government's specific policy in the Eastern Mediterranean.—September 24, 1928. At a Council of Ministers.

Greece and Italy were the springs from which civilization and culture spread from the Mediterranean to the whole world. The Italian Government always had a clear vision of the importance of the Hellenic factor in Eastern Europe. . . . This vision has strengthened us in our deep conviction that an intimate and sincere collaboration between our two States will be efficacious, and will become an intimate and sincere collaboration between our two peoples. Such is the spirit which has animated us in concluding the treaty which we signed this morning.—November 24, 1928. At a banquet offered to Venizelos.

The end of Sanctions will mark the entry of Italy into the ranks of the satisfied States. The smaller Mediterranean States have nothing to fear, absolutely nothing. Italy has treaties of friendship with Greece and Turkey, and is determined to observe them.—May 28, 1936. In an interview in the "Daily Telegraph."

I solemnly declare that Italy does not intend to drag other peoples who are her neighbours by sea and by land into the conflict. Let Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Egypt, and Greece take note of these words of mine.—June 10, 1939.

Germans Pay For Machine-Gun Outrage

The "Ace" sign on the engine housing a Dornier 17 is being picked out by a British soldier after the machine had been shot down at Bexley, Kent, after its crew had machine-gunned civilians in the streets. With the increasing danger of this kind of attack, owing to the R.A.F., the Germans have been going in for it less and less.

Butter Ration in Britain Doubled

487,000,000 Pounds of Tea To Be Purchased from Many Different Countries

London, Feb. 23.

The butter ration in Britain will be doubled from the week beginning March 10, according to the Ministry. The new ration will be four ounces for each person weekly. A corresponding increase in amount of butter allowed to be served in restaurants and catering establishments is also provided for and operative the same day.

Britain is to buy 487,000,000 pounds of tea during 1941, the Ministry of Food announces. The main purchases will be: India, 272,000,000 pounds, Ceylon 138,000,000; Dutch Indies, 48,000,000; British East Africa, 27,000,000. The rest will come from small tea producing countries.

A provisional agreement already has been reached on purchases from the Dutch Indies and tenders are now being called for in empire countries. The Ministry states the buying programme has been drawn up after full consideration of needs of British markets and desirability of maintaining equilibrium in the tea producing industry in empire and allied countries.—Reuter.

New Governor of New Zealand Takes Oath

Wellington, Feb. 22.

Air Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, the new Governor of New Zealand, took his oath of office today.

During the ceremony, the new Governor read a message from King George thanking the people of New Zealand for their contribution towards the war effort.—Havas Telemondial.

Sugar Legislation In United States

Bill to Allocate Unused Portions of P. I. Quota; Shipping Shortage

Washington, Feb. 23.

Senator Alva B. Adams, Democrat of Colorado, yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill allocating to domestic sugar producers, including Puerto Rico and Hawaii, any unused portion of the Philippines sugar quota.

Senator Adams said that it appeared probable, due to shipping shortages and high ocean freight rates, that at least part of the Philippines quota would be unable to reach the United States.

He explained that formerly, unused portions of the Philippines quota had been allocated to foreign areas, adding, "the bill corrects this." The bill is along the same lines as one introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Representative John M. Coffee, Democrat of Washington.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat of Wyoming, joined Senator Adams on introducing the bill.

"Domestic producers are badly in need of some relief," Senator O'Mahoney said. "We will press for speedy action, holding hearings as soon as possible."

Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, also supported the move. He already is backing a bill increasing the domestic shares of the quotas from 28 to 43 per cent. over a period of years.—United Press.

Remarkable Record of One Air Squadron

51 Enemy Planes Shot Down; British Lose Only 7

London, Feb. 23.

One of the R.A.F. squadrons which has been active on the western front for the last seven or eight months already has established a most impressive record. Victories in the comparatively quiet period between the middle of June and December 8, states the Air Ministry News Service, totalled 21 confirmed and nine unconfirmed. From December 9 to the end of the month, when air activity became intense and the Italians were chased from the sky, the squadron shot down 29 planes and had in addition eight unconfirmed victories.

Against this the unit lost two of its eight-gun fighters and five machines of older types. Thus the squadron destroyed at least 51 planes against the loss of seven. The most remarkable feature is that six machines were shot down by one pilot in less than a quarter of an hour while flying between Bardia and Sollum. The hero of this feat was born in India.—Reuter.

French Prevented From Joining Foreign Army

Vichy, Feb. 23.

Six Frenchmen who "tried to join a foreign army" without permission of the French Government have been sentenced at Meknes to hard labour and deprivation of civil rights. Two others were acquitted on similar charges.—Reuter.

Chungking Prepare To Be Bombed

Currie Hopes China Will Get More Aid; Communist Dissension Watched

Chungking, Feb. 23.

Air-raid precautions in Chungking will be completed by the end of March when 441 public and 543 private dug-outs will be ready, accommodating 310,000 persons, it is officially stated.

Before the bombing season starts the municipal authorities hope to evacuate 300,000 people.

Seventeen new water tanks have been constructed to safeguard the water supply of the war-time capital.—Reuter.

Japanese Raid Burma Road

Kunming, Feb. 23.

Sirens sounded again at Kunming yesterday when 26 Japanese heavy bombers attacked the Burma road near Paoshan. Nine other machines raided the tin mines at Kochiu. The all-clear was sounded here at 3.45 p.m.—Reuter.

Currie Speaks

Chungking, Feb. 23.

"China is asking so little and America has so much to give. I hope we will not fail you," said Mr Laughlin Currie, head of the United States economic mission, at a reception given in his honour by the Sino-American Cultural Association and the Chungking Harvard Club this afternoon.

Referring to the growth of democracy in the United States and China, Mr. Currie pointed out that the first American trading vessel came to China a year following establishment of the American Government. He revealed that an ancestor of President Roosevelt was among the first traders with China.

Mr. Currie noted that both countries began their democratic growth in village administrations. He also expressed satisfaction at finding a development of concepts related to the democratic system, such as equal rights for all.

The United States Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, also addressed the group, expressing regret at his imminent departure.

Communist Trouble

The National People's Political Council is a body enabling representatives of all political groups in the country freely to exchange views concerning the major problems confronting the nation.

Following the disbandment of the New 4th Army, it was believed that differences between the Kuomintang and the Communists might be amicably settled through frank discussions at the forthcoming meeting of the council.

Failure of the Communists to attend the session will not only indicate that they are unwilling to participate in an open discussion of their differences with the Kuomintang, thereby prolonging the deadlock, but will also mean that the Communists are not supporting the very cause for which they have been agitating—establishment of a body in which all political groups may offer their views and participate in the government.

Chinese circles here, therefore, unanimously hope that the Communist leaders will reconsider their decision and attend the forthcoming session of the council.

Loyal Message

Following the example of the Provisional Provincial Assembly of Hunan, the Provisional Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung, it is learned, has despatched a telegram to leaders of the 18th Route Army, urging the Communist troops to move to designated positions in accordance with orders from the Chinese High Command.

The telegram reads: "We have heard that your army, in defiance of orders from the High Command, recently moved to other war areas, attacked other Chinese forces and interfered with local administration. In order to enforce discipline, the Central Government recently disbanded the New 4th Army. Bearing in mind the Chinese saying that 'there can be no eggs in an overturned nest,' we hope you will realize your mistakes, obey the orders to move to designated positions and complete the task of resistance."—Reuter.

Ambitious Soviet 15-Year Plan

Moscow, Feb. 22.

The Communist Party's Central Committee and Council of the People's Commissars have ordered a new 15-year plan purported to surpass capitalistic countries in industrial production, it was disclosed today. The State Planning Commission was entrusted to draw up plans designed to stimulate production especially, pig iron, steel, fuel, electricity and machinery.—Domei.

King's Message to New Zealand

Dominion Promises to Spare No Sacrifice in Aiding War Effort

Wellington, Feb. 23.

The King's gratitude to New Zealand for her part in the war was conveyed by the new Governor-General, Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, when he took the oath before a great gathering in the grounds of Parliament on Saturday. Giving the message from the King and Queen he said: "The King recognizes with gratitude the assistance New Zealand is giving in prosecution of the war and is confident those labours will be rewarded with victory and lasting peace."

The Prime Minister, Mr. Frazer, welcoming the Governor General, said: "New Zealand will strain every nerve and spare no sacrifice to make her contribution to the war effort. She faces the future with fullest confidence."—Reuter.

Remarkable Fighting Ships Made in U.S.

Small, Powerfully-Armed Craft Said Produced

Vichy, Feb. 23.

Some remarkable fighting ships, which, although only some 70 feet long, carry six torpedo tubes, six depth-charge throwers, two anti-aircraft guns and some smoke-screen device, are being built in America, according to the Spanish newspaper "A.B.C.," quoted in a telegram from Madrid.

Experts consider that speed and size of these vessels will make them almost invulnerable to air attacks. It is stated they can make a half-turn in fifteen seconds, increase their speed from eight to forty knots in eight seconds and slow down from thirty to three knots in three seconds.—Reuter.

What To Do For

Rheumatism.

After vainly trying a variety of treatments, including embrocations and liniments, many a sufferer from rheumatism asks himself in despair, "What more can I do for my trouble?" The answer is that unless you have tried tonic treatment through the blood—such as is provided by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—you have not been dealing with your rheumatism in the right way.

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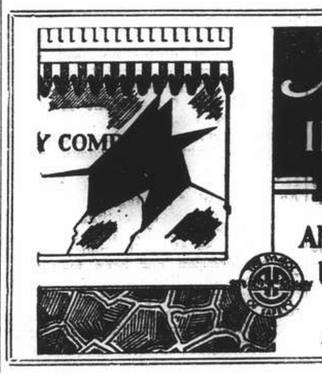

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THE MUSICAL OF OUR EXCITING TIMES!

Jack OAKIE

John PAYNE

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Directed by Walter Lang

Associate Producer Kenneth Macgowan • Screen Play by Robert Ellis and Helen Logan

Based on a story by Pamela Harris

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

GRAND — Opens WEDNESDAY!

CARTOONS OF THE DAY

"Daily Sketch" London

ALL CLEAR!

"Christian Science Monitor" U.S.A.

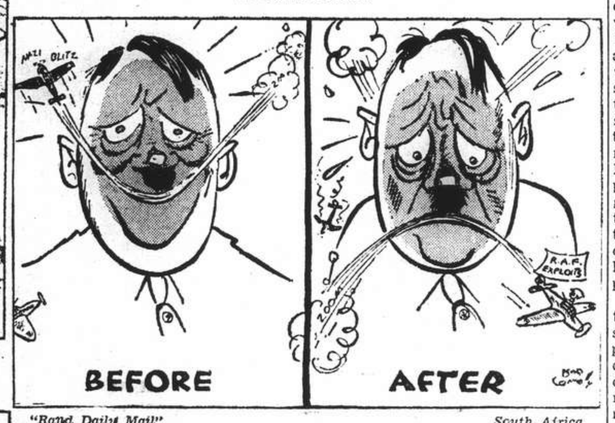
NEW CURRENCY.

"Evening Standard" London

WHITHER BOUND?

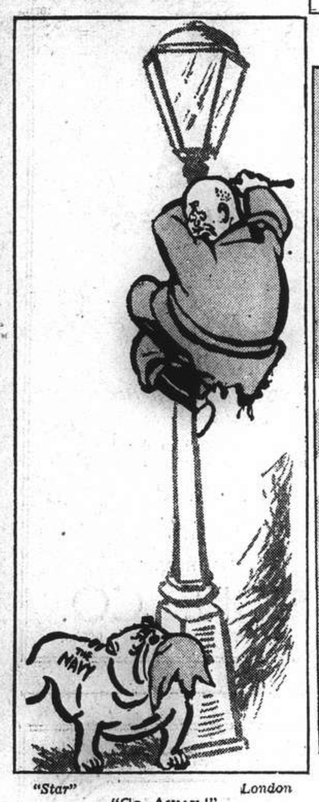
"New York Journal & American" U.S.A.

QUIZ PROGRAMME.



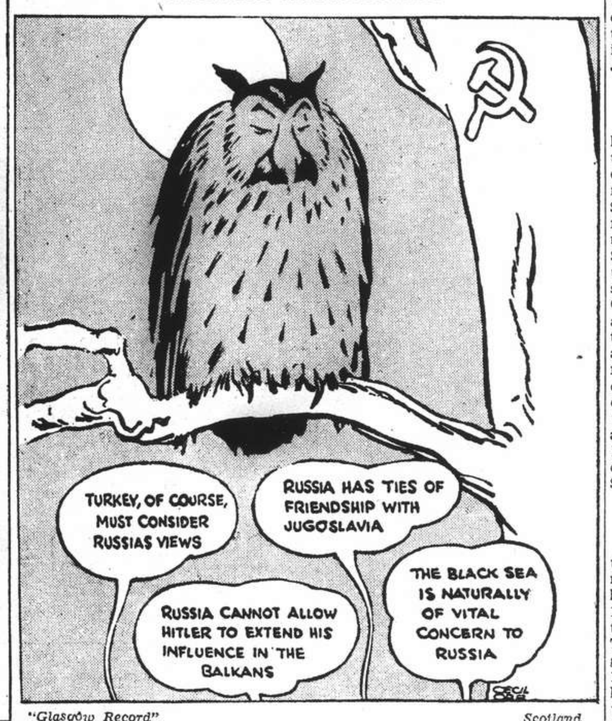
"Rand Daily Mail" South Africa

HITLER GETS HIS FACE LOWERED.



"Star" London

"GO AWAY!"



"Glasgow Record" Scotland

"A wise old owl lived in an oak,
The more he heard the less he spoke."

London's Markets For Commodities

New Committees Set up to Handle Production; War Imports, Tin Increase

London, Jan. 10.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill personally took the initiative this week to extend the war production drive. New committees for production, imports and post-war reconstruction were set up to regulate and cooperate the activities within the war plans. The direct influence of this move on British commodity purchases abroad is expected to be small in the near future, as a majority of the products were controlled before it was started. In the longer run, however, there will be a distinct tendency toward the reduction of foodstuff imports and an increase in raw material purchases is anticipated. The tempo of the eventual extent of this tendency is largely dependent upon the British shipping situation which is steadily becoming more decisive in relation to the foreign exchange question, states the "New York Times."

Limitation of foodstuffs is now in full swing. Following two recent reductions in the meat ration announced this week, owing to the diversion of shipping to war purposes, the weekly meat ration for next month is fixed on short notice to within a range of 1s 6d per person. Simultaneously, the meat allocation in restaurants has been cut 22 per cent., following an earlier cut of 50 per cent. Restaurant supplies have also been reduced in other directions with only one main dish allowed and the serving of eggs and cheese restricted. Before long the whole luxury restaurant meals will be scrapped. Beginning in February new limitations also are expected in feed.

Price Control Extended

To defend the effects on consumers of the reduced supplies the food ministry extended this week the maximum price control to numerous foodstuffs. The ministry aims to limit any rise in living costs and may eventually control the entire retail price system. Regarding the price of bread the control has been supplemented by a subsidy to prevent any increases. Similar subsidies are not now planned for other foodstuffs but the food ministry controls all the imports of staple foods and can keep the prices down.

Tin Situation

Tin statistics for 1940 now available indicate new supplies of 174,000 long tons. It is estimated that an additional 25,000 tons were not included in the statistics. World deliveries last year were 192,000 tons, from which 40,000 tons were believed added to stocks. While the new supplies are a record, actual consumption was well below that in 1937, A feature of the supply side was the low level of Chinese offerings. Imports of Chinese tin by consuming countries in 1940 amounted to 4,854 tons against 9,241 last year. Straits shipments to the United States, however, increased to 106,530 tons against 58,654 in 1939. While deliveries to the United States set a new record at 115,497 tons in 1940 against 71,896 in 1939 and 83,665, the previous record in 1937, British deliveries were only 10,336 tons in 1940 against 14,397 in 1939 and 17,773 in 1937. Actual United Kingdom deliveries, however, were far higher as deliveries from stocks are not noted in the statistics. World supplies in 1941 are expected to show a slight rise on the year but actual consumption is expected to remain unchanged.

Meeting of Tin Group

Meanwhile it is announced that the International Tin Committee met in London on March 20. The meeting will not decide on a change in the quota which was definitely fixed at 130 per cent. of standard until June 30. Rather it will continue the discussion of a prolongation of the international tin scheme beyond 1941. According to the present agreement recommendation for the prolongation or discontinuation is required before March 31 if possible. However, the date may be postponed by unanimous arrangement of all the restricting countries. Discussing the future of the scheme behind the scenes it is said Malaya, Nigeria and the Dutch Indies are still asking for higher standard tonnage, but Bolivia refused to give way. Nevertheless it is believed the scheme eventually will be prolonged even if the present disagreement cannot be bridged satisfactorily.

Rubber Exports

The official rubber regulation committee's statistics for eleven months in 1940 show the world net exports of rubber-producing countries were 1,277,000 long tons against 901,615 the year before. World absorption in the same period was 971,311 tons against 1,007,000. It is expected that the full year's supplies will be 1,400,000 tons and the absorption about 1,050,000. Most of the excess supplies were absorbed by the United States.

At the annual meeting of the British-controlled Mexican Corporation, Ltd., the chairman referred this week to the favorable results of Mexican mining activities. The Fresnillo mine, the company's chief holding in Mexico, easily sold its large silver output. Simultaneously it lost its markets for lead and zinc in Europe but was able to sell part of its supply to the United States. United States import duties on lead and zinc constitute a heavy burden so that much of the output was stored.

The British Government is considering a proposal of Argentine maize exporters who plan the erection of a plant for the compressing of maize into feeding cake, thus reducing the bulk by at least half. As the shipping shortage is the chief reason for the discontinuation of British purchases of Argentine maize the plan may alter this policy. Thus far no decision has been taken in London. Government officials expect the erection of the plant will require much time, thus making the plan impracticable unless the war lasts very long.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Shipbuilding Speed Vital

Ships Ordered by British Govt. of Simple Design, Moderate Speed; Price High

New York.

PRE-FABRICATION and mass production of simplified ship designs on a large scale appear the next likely stages in our shipbuilding programme, says Mr. Harold Fleming in the "Christian Science Monitor."

A substantial step in this direction is indicated in the 60 new ships just ordered by the British government from the Todd people, half to be built in Maine and half in California in new yards. They will be of comparatively simple design, will make, it is reported, only 11 knots, and will cost only around $1,600,000 apiece, which price will include construction costs for the new ways. As a result, it is hoped that the first keel can be laid by March 1, and the first ship delivered in six months from keel. Even that record will very likely be beaten; Lykes Brothers just took a new C-1-B ship from the Maritime Commission, completed in five months and 26 days.

These Todd ships will contrast with the Maritime Commission's ships, which cost round $2,000,000 apiece, make from 14 to 19 knots, and embody the latest designs in engines, propulsion, construction, and freight-handling equipment, producing repeated raves in the nautical engineering journals. Due to their speed, two of these ships will do the work of three of the slower ones.

But even the Todd contract will probably soon be exceeded for simplicity, and it looks as though a return will soon be seen to the type of rush construction turned out at the Hog Island assembly line in 1917 and 1918. There is talk of constructing ships with old-fashioned reciprocating engines and Scotch boilers, to which British personnel are accustomed, rather than with the diesel oil and steam turbine construction of modern ships. Other substantial economies could be made by prefabrication and simplification of design.

Situation Gets Critical

These changes would be direct concessions to the war, for such ships would be poorly equipped to engage in international shipping competition afterward. Their primary function would be to serve in convoys, where speeds are low and losses high, but they could hardly match the fast ships now being turned out under the Maritime Commission's programme. The degree to which, therefore, Britain accepts the simpler and cheaper construction will indicate the degree to which she feels it necessary to subordinate future trade desires to present war needs. Specifications of the Todd contract, therefore, may have embodied something of a compromise.

However, the mere fact that Britain is building in this country is a sign that the situation is rather desperate, for American shipbuilding costs are roughly about twice those of Great Britain. This has been the reason why the American merchant marine lagged since the World War, and why such a heavy construction subsidy was granted under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 after all the furore about the hidden subsidies in the ocean mail contracts of the Jones-White Act of 1928.

Price High

The Todd price is also extremely high compared with going prices on the venerable ships available here out of the American merchant marine. It represents something round $160 a ton. Against this, going prices for old tonnage here have been running somewhere between $40 and $60 a ton, and a recent batch of laid-up ships was obtained by a British shipping firm from the Maritime Commission for something round $20 a ton. These ships can be reconditioned in two or three months at only about $20 a ton, making a total cost—for ships perfectly seaworthy and quite able to keep up with present convoy speeds—of round $40 a ton. To put it differently, prices on an average 10,000-ton ship run something like this—old ships, $500,000; Todd contract, $1,600,000; C-2 ship, $2,000,000.

Old Ships Supply Near End

The explanation presumably is that the supply of such old-timers is nearly running out. The British have already obtained here about 1,250,000 tons of these ships but there are not many more to be had. The laid-up fleet, released by Congress last May, totalled only about 125 ships to start with and over a hundred have already been sold. As time-charter rates keep rising, American ship operators are reluctant to sell their old ships except at rising prices which are bound to rise still further as world shipping grows scarcer. A good many sales were probably cut off because the operators intended to replace with new C-2 ships only to have the C-2 ships taken over by the Navy for auxiliaries to its new two-ocean navy programme.

A good many ships have been sold out of the coastwise traffic, and more may be so sold as rail and truck competition make it more and more difficult for ship operators to complete. Both Lykes and Clyde-Mallory have recently suspended coastwise services of long record. But these ships have gone into other blue-ocean runs, and not into the ship market. Moreover, the Maritime Commission's building programme is not available for coastwise construction, the idea being that the coastwise people need no construction subsidy since they don't operate in competition with subsidised foreign ships.

All in all, therefore, the supply of these old ships available for the British is running out—even though the American merchant marine until recently was heavily overloaded with venerable hulks fit for little except emergency war-time use. And the very conditions which make them saleable and usable are also tightening up the whole world shipping situation so that they can at last be used to turn a profit in cargo hauling.

Mass Production Problem

A ship-building programme here would involve somewhat the same type of problems as involved in the airplane building programme. First is the problem of getting mass production. This has never been done in shipbuilding except at Hog Island. It would involve standardization, simplification, and pre-fabrication at inland points of equipment to be assembled at the waterside. The next problem is to find the yards and ways. Only a little over half our ways are now in use, but extensive work would be needed on the others to put them in condition.

The fact that new ways are being built for the Todd-British contract indicates that for any extensive programme new ways would have to be constructed. The use of welding will simplify assembly, as well as cutting hull weight something round 10 per cent. There is talk of using Great Lakes shipbuilding facilities, but the trouble is that the Welland Canal will not pass ships more than 280 feet long nor of over about 3,800 gross tons, which is undesirably small for transatlantic carrying.

During the World War American shipbuilding construction expanded enormously. From almost a standing start we reached an output of 1,000,000 tons in 1917 and 3,000,000 in 1918, the latter figure being twice the British output at the time. However, this raises another serious problem—the matter of over-expansion not only in shipping but in shipbuilding facilities. If the new ships are specially designed for convoy work, there will be little place for them except tie-up after the war and they won't compete. The shipbuilding business would come out of the war, of course, heavily over-built—at least unless the art of economics developed to the point where the alternative of war activity ceased to be nation-wide business depression.

Bank Ban on Overseas Stock, Bonds Modified

London.

The ban on dealings among British residents in 122 different overseas collar stocks and bonds has been modified by the Bank of England, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

The bulk of the issues concerned are in safe custody in Canada and trading will be carried on mainly by means of security deposit receipts, but the sanction of the Bank of England is necessary in all cases.

The list of issues "unfrozen" includes International Nickel, Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, and debentures of a number of Canadian cities and provinces.

The securities concerned are the property of residents of the United Kingdom. After the ban on these dealings ordered in June 1940, the owners deposited their securities with banks. They learned in July 1940, the securities had been transferred to Canada for safekeeping.

The "Financial Times" said editorially that the list presented was "a welcome addition" to that issued recently which "was rather disappointing for its exclusion of the more popular American shares."

The newspaper said it was possible that a reasonably good American market would be reestablished in the stock exchange.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Feb. 22.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:			
Japan	81¼ N.	London	1/5 31/32
N. Y.	332¾-332¼	2 mths	
Shanghai	20¾	„ sellers	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	84¼	„ buyers	1/6 1/32
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	82¾ N.
		„ buyers	77 N

London £ Sterling T. T. on:			
New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6 1/32
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 1/16
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 3/16
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3 31/32d.	„ buying	1/2

N—Nom.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Feb. 22.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 3/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills	6 months	3 1/16%
Call money		0 7/8%

New York: closed.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate *	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1937	1938	1939	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	12	—	0.62	0.16	0.29	7
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	1.50†	Apr. 1	18	—	2.10	D 1.04	1.49	7
Allis Chalmers	1.50	Mar. 30	33	—	4.42	1.44	2.09	5
American can	4	Feb. 15	48	6.29	6.08	4.35	6.22	5
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.77	D 8.66	D 8.88	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.70†	Mar. 15	110	23.49	7.11	6.83	6.21	11
Am. Locomotive	—	—	6	4.20	4.75	D 4.90	D 4.45	nil
Am. Radiator	0.40†	Irregular	10	1.84	0.68	D 0.08	0.34	6
Am. Rolling Mill	0.25	Irregular	28	2.46	2.55	D 1.16	0.69	2
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	7.27	6.54	3.24	4.36	7
Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.76	8.32	10.18	6
Am. Tob. "B"	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	5.04	4.89	5.42	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	10	2.80	1.14	0.38	0.95	nil
Anaconda Copper	2	Mar. 25	59	4.97	3.62	1.10	2.33	9
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	1	Irregular	260	19.16	0.60	0.83	0.94	4
Auburn Automobiles	—	—	3	9.72	D 15.00	D 1.73	—	nil
Baldwin Locomotive	—	—	37	—	0.32	D 1.09	0.41	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	126	11.36	D 1.20	D 6.04	D 1.55	nil
Barber Asphalt	0.50†	Irregular	32	—	1.91	D 0.85	1.39	6
Barnsdall Oil	0.60	Feb. 1	7	—	0.85	1.26	0.76	8
Bethlehem Steel	5	Irregular	122	7.06	7.63	D 0.70	5.75	6
Boeing Airplane	—	—	5	—	0.45	D 0.77	D 4.55	nil
Borg-Warner	1.50†	Apr. 1	16	—	3.63	D 0.01	2.43	8
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	—	—	—	6.78	4.09	D 1.25	D 1.22	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	—	—	40	3.11	0.30	D 0.32	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	3	Irregular	152	14.53	13.98	8.89	D 1.87	5
Chase Nat. Bank	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.03	1.96	1.80	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.25†	Jan. 1	51	5.67	4.43	2.62	3.49	8
Chrysler	5.50†	Mar. 13	40	4.69	11.66	4.32	8.47	8
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.30†	Irregula	12	2.08	0.57	0.31	0.46	7
Commercial Credit	3.25†	Mar. 31	29	—	7.10	4.60	4.01	11
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	5	0.67	0.18	0.08	0.13	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	4.50	2.17	2.09	2.22	9
Consolidated Oil	0.72½	Feb. 15	18	—	1.48	0.55	0.55	12
Continental Oil	1	Jan. 30	20	0.64	2.97	1.00	1.35	6
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	2	Mar. 15	21	nil	3.95	3.75	3.29	12
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	21	1.50	1.90	3.76	4.81	8
Dupont de Nemours	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.27	3.75	7.66	5
Eagle Picher Lead	0.40†	Irregular	14	—	0.40	—	—	4
Electric Bond & Share	—	—	19	2.15	0.42	0.18	0.24	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	—	7.31	—	—	10
Flintkote	1.00	Irregular	13	—	1.50	1.21	2.11	8
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	2.21	0.90	1.43	6
General Motors	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	4.38	2.17	4.06	8
General Railway Signal	—	—	16	7.99	1.58	D 0.85	0.34	nil
Glidden	1†	Irregular	23	—	2.62	D 0.29	1.70	8
Goodrich Rubber	0.50	Irregular	26	2.09	D 2.25	0.14	3.51	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber.	1.25	Mar. 15	26	5.12	1.95	1.34	3.20	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	—	—	157	9.47	4.04	1.09	3.47	nil
Greyhound	1.20†	Jan. 1	9	D 0.16	1.59	1.43	1.79	11
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 20	14	0.85	3.31	2.09	2.39	8
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	3.45	1.60	1.10	0.76	nil
Kennecott	2.75†	Mar. 30	32	3.67	4.60	2.10	3.14	8
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	9	—	0.21	0.67	4.04	7
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	56	6.71	8.47	5.65	5.37	9
Montgomery Ward	2.75	Apr. 15	34	2.51	3.41	3.50	4.91	8
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1	F.A. 1	27	4.12	2.00	—	2.25	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	3.58	1.53	1.69	1.97	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	22	—	3.86	3.85	3.43	9
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	1.36	1.28	1.12	9
New York Central	—	—	142	12.63	0.99	D 3.13	0.70	nil
North Am. Aviation	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.14	0.55	2.06	9
North American Co.	1.40	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.95	1.55	1.84	9
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	3.71	2.42	2.84	8
Packard Motors	—	—	3	1.11	0.20	D 0.17	0.04	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.45†	Irregular	17	—	1.96	0.55	1.08	4
Pennsylvania Railroad	1.50†	Irregular	89	7.01	2.07	0.84	2.43	7
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	38	3.69	5.42	2.03	2.21	6
Public Service of N.J.	2.40	Mar. 30	24	3.15	2.61	2.34	2.88	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	22	1.77	2.15	0.38	1.11	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.41	0.30	0.35	5
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	3.04	2.82	2.37	2.56	7
Schenley	—	—	33	—	5.04	2.46	2.52	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.03	5.58	4.18	6.60	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M.S. 15	22	—	1.82	1.29	1.09	6
Southern Pacific	—	—	123	10.19	0.20	D 1.81	1.63	nil
Standard Brands	0.40	Jan. 2	4	1.53	0.73	0.62	0.51	6
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	6.59	D 0.86	D 2.49	D 1.34	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	3.47	5.64	2.86	3.27	5
Texas Gulf Sulphur	2.50	Mar. 15	15	5.21	3.02	1.81	2.04	7
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.30†	Jan. 2	30	3.40	4.81	2.77	3.86	4
Union Pacific Railway	6	Jan. 2	—	17.53	6.15	6.62	6.74	8
United Aircraft	3.50†	Irregular	12	—	1.52	2.05	3.53	9
United Airlines	—	—	8	—	D 0.52	D 0.66	0.21	nil
United Corp.	—	—	3	0.55	0.22	0.07	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.95†	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	0.99	1.07	11
U.S. Rubber	—	—	24	nil	2.21	0.43	2.91	nil
U.S. Steel	3	Irregular	119	12.90	8.01	D 3.79	1.83	5
Vanadium	1.50	Irregular	29	4.59	2.22	0.61	3.25	6
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	18	1.84	1.48	0.41	0.36	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	4.75†	Feb. 28	71	7.22	7.53	3.38	5.18	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

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(Incorporated in England)
Head Office: London Shanghai Office: 4 The Bund
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. £1,800,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. 1,050,000
RESERVE FUND .. 1,075,000
Branches throughout India, Ceylon, Malaya and in Hongkong and Mauritius. Agencies in all principal countries of the world.
Interest allowed on Local Currency Current Accounts @ 2% p.a.
Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts opened in sterling and other foreign currencies as well as in local currency. Banking and exchange business of every description transacted. Trusteeships and executorships undertaken.
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THE HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK
Capital (fully paid up) C.R.B.$50,000,000
Reserve Funds C.R.B.$40,500,000
Head Office: 65 Broadway, Shanghai, Telephone 46293
Branch: Chien Kang Road, Nanking
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(Affiliated to the Société Générale de Belgique)
Capital B Frs. 30,000,000
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Head Office: SHANGHAI
Branches:
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG
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Banque Belge pour L'Etranger (Overseas) Ltd. London and New York
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(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V. Batavia)
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34 Branches in the Netherlands East Indies, the Straits Settlements, India, Burma, China, Japan and Arabia. Correspondents in all principal towns of the world.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED
C. J. SCHAAP, *Manager.*

FROM DAY TO DAY

THERE is a concert of Chamber Music from XCDN tomorrow at 9.30 p.m., which includes a quartet by Cesar Franck and Brahms piano quintet.

PROFESSOR Chao Mei-pa arranges a musical programme of western music by talented Chinese artists, twice weekly from XCDN at 5 p.m. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

SINCE the death of Mr. Chamberlain, Det.-sergt. Lobb has been reabsorbed into Scotland Yard. He was the late statesman's personal guard for some years, and accompanied him on the historic visit to Berchtesgaden in 1938.

THE February meeting of the American Association of University Women will be held at the American Woman's Club, 9 Route Francis Garnier, on Thursday at four p.m. Tea will be served by the A.W.C. Mr. J. B. Powell will speak on "America's war preparations."

HER friends assert that Miss Caroline Haslett, who has tackled the job of adviser to the British Ministry of Labour on war work for women, is the hardest worked woman in England. Work is not exactly new to her. The first money she earned was ten shillings a week in the London office of a boilermaker. She does not consider women of 50 too old to be trained for munitions work.

THE Weights, Measures and Police Licensing Squad checked 85 scales in January, found 65 correct, issued eleven summonses, seized two scales and warned eight persons. Among those brought to court were two Chinese coal dealers on Yates Road, whose scales were incorrect. Although the dealers hired lawyers to defend their case, they were found guilty and fined by the court.

AN all-foreign hold-up was staged in the Hongkew district at 11.45 p.m. on Saturday when a Russian man was approached by two foreigners on Hsian Road near Point Road. The brigands pulled out their pistols and forced their victim to part with his overcoat, the value of which was given at $230. No shots were fired by the miscreants, who managed to escape in the darkness.

THREE Chinese, two of whom were armed with pistols, entered a Chinese house at 9 Ts Ching Li off Kiukiang Road, where they intimidated the inmates and looted the place, getting away with a large quantity of clothing and valuable, in addition to a sum of money. The robbers, who spoke Kompo dialect, made an easy getaway. The robbery occurred at 11.45 a.m. yesterday.

A TOTAL of 290 riders of bicycles, states the police report for January, were arrested during the month, of which 80 were charged with carrying passengers or bulky parcels to the common danger, 77 with failing to obey police signals and eighteen with trick or dangerous riding. Fines varied from 30 cents to $5. No less than 107 bicycles were involved in accidents during the month, as compared with 105 during January 1940.

THE police report for the month of January showed that court proceedings had been instituted in 751 (136 foreigners and 615 Chinese) of 2,125 reports of traffic offences received against owners and drivers of vehicles. A further nine foreign and 486 Chinese summonses were applied for during the month but the cases have not yet come up for hearing. The remainder were warned by letter and an entry of caution on their records.

Mr. Vyvyan Adams, M.P., whose attack on the Cheif Whip came as no surprise to his friends, is the husband of a woman who is an even more distinguished scholar than he is. While Mr. Adams is a classical scholar, Mrs. Adams's studies have been scientific. She is a M.Sc. of the University of Cambridge and got First Class Honours. She is a television producer when television is running, and has been in the employ of thea B.B.C. for about ten years.

LORD Barnby, who at the age of 56 has married an American bride, is one of the best-known figures in the Yorkshire woollen industry. He was Master of the Blankney for 14 years, ranked high at polo, and was also a good tennis player. As Colonel Vernon Willey he represented a Bradford constituency, where his father built up a huge woollen business with a capital of £750,000 and employing 10,000 people. Five years ago the firm encountered bad times and went into voluntary liquidation.

LORD Dudley, who, as Regional Commissioner for the Midlands, took charge of operations at Coventry, sets an example to other rich men by giving his services to the nation. As a regional commissioner he is entitled to a salary of £2,500 a year, but he has declined to accept it. Although he owns 30,000 acres in England, and estates in the West Indies, he draws most of his wealth from iron and steel interests. These have been in the family for nearly three centuries, and he himself has done much to develop them.

SIR Lawrence Chubb, who has been urging British local authorities to take care of the many old milestones removed for the duration of the war, has probably done more than any other man to preserve the amenities of the English countryside. For over 40 years, as secretary of the Commons' Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society, he has kept a vigilant eye on public rights of way. He has organized many public movements for the acquisition of open spaces, for smoke abatement, and for preventing the disfigurement of rural areas.

IT is expected that the Duke of Abercorn will be offered yet another extension of his term of office as Governor of Northern Ireland, which he has held since 1922. His attachment to the smallest of the "Dominions" is such that when he was offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada nine years ago—an offer that was tantamount to a Royal Command—he declined the post. The Abercorn family has provided many prominent Irish statesmen. The most famous was the present Duke's grandfather, who became Viceroy and was known as "Old Splendid" on account of his fine presence. He was the original of the Duke in Disraeli's "Lothair."

SHIPPING NEWS

Among arrivals from Japan today is the ss. **Wakumatu** of the N.Y.K.

* * *

The ss. **Matumoto Maru** of the N.Y.K. is due in port today from Calcutta via Rangoon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

* * *

The mv. **Dona Aurora**, agents de La Rama Steamship Co., Inc., is due here tomorrow from New York via Los Angeles, San Francisco and Manila. She is scheduled to leave port on Friday.

* * *

The ms. **Vasaland**, Everett Steamship Corporation, agents, is due here on Wednesday from Baltimore, via Philadelphia, New York, Norfolk, Savannah, Panama Canal, Los Angeles, Yokohama and Kobe.

* * *

The ss. **Kobe Maru**, of the T.K.K., is scheduled to arrive here this afternoon at about 4 o'clock, when she will berth alongside the company's Wayside Wharf. The liner will remain here overnight only, sailing on her return trip to Nagasaki direct tomorrow morning at 8.30. Registered and ordinary mail for the ship will be closed at the Post Office at 7.30 and 8 o'clock tonight, respectively. Outgoing passengers for the ship should embark from the wharf direct at least half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

The ss. **President Coolidge**, luxury liner of the American President Lines fleet, is expected to enter port at about 1.30 p.m. tomorrow, when she will tie up at the lower buoys 11 and 12. Passengers will be brought ashore by tender, the Merry Moller, which is expected to arrive at the Customs Jetty at about 2.30 p.m. The liner, which comes here from Hongkong and Manila, will remain here for about 22 hours, continuing her east bound voyage to Los Angeles on the next day at 11.30 a.m. The last tender for outgoing passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Registered and ordinary mail for the ship will be closed at the Post Office at 6 and 8 o'clock tonight, respectively. En route to Los Angeles the ship will call at Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From NAGASAKI: Kobe Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m., Wayside Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Bombay & Calcutta	
Matue M	— 25/2

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Honolulu	
Dona A'rora	— 25/2	K'kura M	18/2 10/3
Vasaland	— 25/2	**From Manila**	
Vincent	— 1/3	P C'lidge	20/2 25/2
Kinai M	— 4/3	Tatuta M	22/2 27/2
P Grant	— 18/3	**From Yokohama**	
P Jackson	— 20/3	Nitta M	12/2 3/3
Hokkai M	— 25/3	**From Kobe**	
From Los Angeles		Taiyo M	24/2 26/2
Nitta M	24/1 3/3	**From Nagasaki**	
Ningpo	— 7/3	S'hai M	24/2 25/2
K'kura M	10/2 10/3		
Yawata M	— 24/3		
From Seattle			
Satartia	15/2 9/3		
C'brook	20/2 14/3		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen		From Hongkong	
T'tao M	24/2 26/2	P C'lidge	23/2 25/2

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund Tel. 15290.

JARDINES. From SHANGHAI to CALCUTTA via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE and PENANG. A Steamer, during 4th week in February. For freight and passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290. 26-2

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGHONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

SUEZ CANAL PORTS

U.S.A. Sailing to Suez Canal Ports, on or about February 25. For Freight please apply to Union Steamship Agency, 51 Canton Road, Telephone 11706. 25-2

INDIAN PORTS

U.S.A. Sailing to BOMBAY and KARACHI, on or about February 25. For Freight please apply to Union Steamship Agency, 51 Canton Road, Telephone 11706. 25-2

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Capetown		For Hongkong	
P Grant	19/3	Dona Aurora	28/2
P Jackson	20/3	N'ingpo	9/3
For New York		Satartia	12/3
Dona Aurora	28/2	Dona Nati	17/3
Kinai M	9/3	P Grant	19/3
Ningpo	9/3	**For Yokohama**	
Dona Nati	17/3	Myogi M	24/2
P Grant	19/3	Matue M	27/2
P Jackson	20/3	Tatuta M	28/2
For Los Angeles		**For Kobe**	
P Coolidge	25/2	Melbourne M	27/2
Dona Aurora	28/2	Taiyo M	29/2
Tatuta M	28/2	**For Nagasaki**	
P. Pierce	8/3	Nagasaki M	28/2
Kinai M	9/3	Kobe M	25/2
Ningpo	9/3	Shanghai M	26/2
Dona Nati	17/3	**For Dairen**	
P Grant	19/3	Hoten M	3/3
For Seattle		Dairen M	25/2
Satartia	12/3	Tsingtao M	28/2
Coldbrook	18/3		
For Manila			
Dona Aurora	28/2		
Ningpo	9/3		
Satartia	12/3		
Dona Nati	17/3		
Coldbrook	18/3		
P Grant	19/3		

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Regular service to AUSTRALIA from HONGKONG

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Frequent and regular sailings by modern and comfortable passenger and cargo liners serving:
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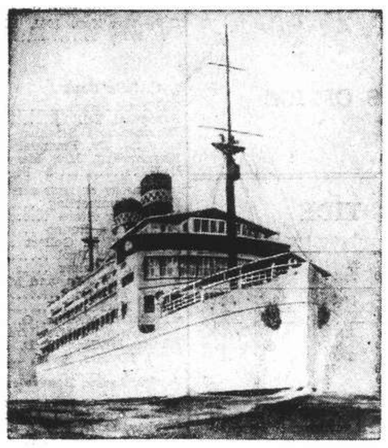
SIAM—INDO CHINA—STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA—SOLOMON ISLANDS
Information relating to sailings, ports of call, freight and passage rates will be gladly given on request to intending passengers and shippers,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
21-23 French Bund Agents Telephone 82020

D.K.K. DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

ss. DAIREN MARU	(Arrive) Feb. 23	(Leave) Feb. 25	at	9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	at	9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	at	9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	at	9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. PEKING MARU ..... Feb. 28 at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)
ss. RYOGA MARU Feb. 23 ss. KOGA MARU Feb. 27

BURNS PHILP LINE
mv. NEPTUNA

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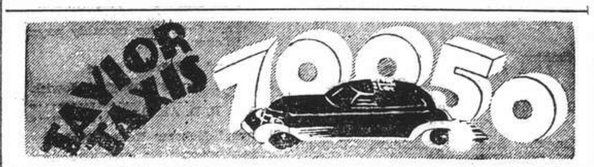

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Shinko M.	Keelung	Showa S.
Vanping	T'senkong	Chung Hua
Gran	Saigon	Wallem
Dairen M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Nagasaki M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hoshun	Chi.	Tai Ping
Hoten M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Yunghsing	Chi.	Ta Sung
Ryoga M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Heian M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

PRESIDENT LINER Sailings

SS. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE
Due Shanghai TUESDAY, February 25
Passengers are expected at Customs Jetty at 2.30 p.m.
Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
Last tender leaves Customs Jetty at 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, February 26

Visitors Not Allowed Aboard Steamers

TRANS-PACIFIC: Via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

PRES. COOLIDGE	Feb. 26
PRES. PIERCE	Mar. 8
PRES. TAFT	Mar. 22
PRES. CLEVELAND	Apr. 5

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Transcontinental and Western Airlines
United Air Lines — American Pioneer Line
American Gulf Orient Line — United States Lines

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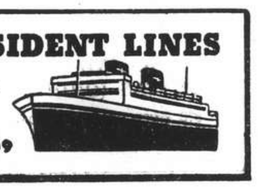
Round World Services

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Following sailing about third week in April.
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UNITED KINGDOM
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VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA CANAL
mv Dona Aurora Feb. 28
mv Dona Nati Mar. 17
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For freight apply to:
De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc.
51 Canton Road *General Agents* Telephone 15044

Houses and Land

FOR SALE, attractive garden lot South of House 179, Columbia Circle. U. S. Title Deed, Mow 2.7.0.3. Apply to Algar & Co., Ltd. Telephone 12877. 11018

CONCESSION: Detached residence with garden, garage, title deed, $70,000; 1.5 mows title deed vacant land $65,000; Also land for lease. Apply Room 811, 113 Kiukiang Road. -2698

FOR SALE, six mow land on Avenue Petain. Frontage on Avenue. Box 1354, NCDN. -2615

FOR SALE, Lucerne off Tunsin Road, attractive foreign residence, two mow land, eight main rooms, two bathrooms, lavatory, pantry, kitchen, garage. Modern conveniences. Particulars, telephone 20424. -2513

INVESTMENT returning 10/15 percent. 2 new houses at 321 Route Dupleix each divided three 3-roomed apartments. Prices with land $67,000 and $70,000, de Becker Law and Estate Offices. Telephone 15633. 10542

Unfurnished Apartments

THREE-ROOMED flat with two bathrooms in a newly completed building near Rue Cardinal Mercier, available for immediate occupation. Rent, $320, excluding tax, hot and cold water. Lease terminates October 31, 1941. What offer? Apply Post Office Box 549. -2714

TWO-ROOMED flat, bathroom, kitchen, balcony. Residential district, Concession. No key-money. Shanghai Realty Co. -2649

TWO large room apartment, private bath, kitchen, in detached foreign residence near St. George's. Rent $270 including taxes, light, hot and cold water, telephone. Address Box 1393, NCDN. -2707

ATTRACTIVE three-roomed apartment with large verandah and all modern conveniences on Route Frelupt, Mayfair Apartments. Apply personally: Asia Realty Company, 110 Szechuen Road, or telephone 72816. 10975

TO LET, very attractive 4-roomed apartment de luxe, sixth floor, two bathrooms, verandah, refrigerator, servants' quarters. Best residential part of French Concession. Rent US$54. Apply A. Leonard P. Veysseyre, Architects. 461 Avenue Joffre. -10749

TO LET three-roomed flat in 204 Route Cohen. Ground-floor, US$32; first-floor US$34. Latest modern conveniences. Apply: A. Leonard P. Veysseyre, Architects. Telephone 83943. 10588

TWO-ROOMED apartment, unfurnished, steamheated, no key-money, centre, cheap rent. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2493

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED to rent, large office space in central district. Advertisers prepared to pay for lease and fixtures. Replies treated confidentially. Communicate to Box 1336, NCDN. -2503

WANTED one-two roomed office, vicinity Bund, preferably with telephone. Box 1328, NCDN. -2579

Mortgages and Loans

MORTGAGES, loans given against title deeds, properties American currency. Reasonable terms. Box 3265, NCDN. -10587

Animals

FOR SALE. Male spaniel puppy, black and white, three months old. Address Box 1379, NCDN. -2673

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 10615

Boats

STEAM launch for sale or hire. Boat suitable for harbour work, can tow about 150 tons. C. A. Bauman, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, telephone 12770. 10756

WANTED, one sea-going yacht, size about 10 x 40 ft., write particulars and price. Address Box 1342, NCDN. -2452

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FOR SALE
Over the years you have probably collected a lot of stuff you do not want and cannot use. Perhaps these despised chattels are just what someone else does want. Advertise them for sale in our classified columns and do yourself a double service.

Lost

LOST, Custom stamped delivery order, No. 545, for 132 pieces steel plate ex. ss. Myoken Maru, arrived on June 5, 1940, declared hereby null and void. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. 10893

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

KAY Beauty Shop, 1702 Avenue Joffre, opposite Rue Pershing, open weekdays 9 a.m.-6 p.m. -2557

MASSAGE, pedicure, ingrown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade, from Ezra Road 93-94. Telephone 11984. -2179

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road. Apartment 30. Second Floor. -1501

Wanted to Purchase

ONE camera (Rolleiflex F3.8); one piano (either Strauss or Robinson) and one radio of latest style. Please state particulars and address Box 1377, NCDN. -2532

WANTED to buy, one bedroom suite, modern and well-kept. Telephone 73846. -2671

GAS and Diesel engines, 25-80 h.p., new and used. All particulars wanted. China Straits Trading, Post Office Box 1149. -2652

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663. Mr. W. Engel. -2452

WANTED: clothes, napery, bedding, carpets, kitchen requisites, tools, musical instruments, trunks, plate, jewels, anything of use, even damaged. Post Office Box 405. -2620

WILL pay best prices for electric refrigerators of any make. Telephone 96967, Engineer George Young. -1749

STAMPS, Chinese and Manchukuo. Advertiser is interested in the purchase of collections. Definitely no dealers. Write Box 1394, NCDN. -1797

WANTED buy secondhand furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 8.30-7 p.m. daily. -1982

Wanted to Rent

HUNGJAO area residence required in June by reliable British counle preferably unfurnished. Box 222, NCDN. -422

Rooms Without Board

COMFORTABLE room with private bath, steamheating, boxes. Breakfast, tiffin. 1821A/2 Avenue Joffre, telephone 66079. -2765

WELL-AIRED large room, central heating, private bath, very large balcony, independent. Telephone 73064. -2767

FURNISHED, large and small room, available together or separately, immediate occupation, with quiet family. Apply 1B, 164 Amiral Courbet. -2762

THE GARDENS, 90 Route des Soeurs. Furnished/unfurnished south rooms, verandah, private bath, garden, with or without kitchen. Reasonable terms. 10959

BIG room to let, steamheating, hot water, breakfast optional. Telephone 73700 after 6 p.m. -2630

Rooms with Board

ONE attic room, bachelor preferred; also March 1, large south double room. Garden. Mrs. Chalmers, 45 Route Ghisi. Telephone 78219. -2766

CHELSEA House, 350 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 37231. Comfortable, double, southfacing room. Excellent cuisine. -2615

AVENUE Hall, 1434 Avenue Road. Double/single rooms with private bathroom. Good food. Excellent location. Telephone Mrs. P. C. Graybrook, 30244. -2409

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -2268

MARCH 8, double-room available, nicely-furnished, private bath. Large garden. Good food. 325 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 75483. -2576

Furnished Apartments

TWO-ROOMED cosy apartment, Concession, immediate occupation, completely fitted, telephone, etc., new furniture $3,000, below cost. View at once. Apply 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -2755

2½-ROOMED self-contained flat, French Concession cheap rent, kitchen, bathroom, box-room. Running hot and cold water, all modern conveniences. Furniture and fixtures must be taken over at reasonable price. No key-money. Telephone 71004 between 7-9 p.m. 10931

BRITISH grass-widower willing to share his house and large garden in western district with young married couple, or congenial gentleman, preferably British on fifty-fifty basis. Reply Box 1401, NCDN. 10976

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More Classified Ads. Overleaf

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1941 (29th day of 1st moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Variable weather and winds with rain or sleet in places around Shantung: with rain or mist over our regions and the China Coast to the South of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 39.0	max. 45.0	min. 37.4	max. 46.2
„ same date last year	min. 39.0	max. 57.0	min. 33.8	max. 59.4

Rainfall: .08

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Feb. 28, 8.15 a.m. registered and 9 a.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Mar. 11. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on Feb. 25, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for American and Europe: Feb. 25, 27, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery ....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan .... „ 46
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Postal Union Countries ...... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai. Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

** Personal announcements in this column $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

BIRTH

GREENBERG.—On February 23, 1941, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenberg a daughter, WENDY FAY (Hongkong papers please copy.)

CARDS OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. SIMMONS wish to thank their friends for their kind letters expressing their sympathy, floral tributes and contributions to charities in their sad bereavement. -2723

The FAMILY and RELATIVES of the late Mr. Leopoldo Robert Barrera wish to thank their friends for the messages of sympathy, flowers and donations to charity, sent during their recent sad bereavement.

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10969

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

FEBRUARY

24 Japanese delegation withdrew from League of Nations Assembly (1933)
24 Sir Archibald Clark Kerr arrived, Shanghai (1938)

COMING EVENTS

FEBRUARY

27 For. Y. Debate-"Men vs Women Secretaries" 9 p.m.
27 Royal Society of St. George, Annual Meeting
27 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg S.I.B.C. 3 p.m
27 Rus. L. Op. 'The Ball in Savoy' Lyc. 8.45
28 Rover Scout Concert, Lyceum, 9
28 Special Soiree, in aid of St. Tichon's Orphanage, French Club 9.30 p.m.

MARCH

1 St. David's Society Dinner, Masonic Hall, 8. p.m.
1 Rover Scout Concert, Lyceum, 3
1 Rus. L. Op. 'The Ball in Savoy' Lyc. 8.45
2 Christian Science B'cast, XMHA, 6.30
2 Rus. L. Op. 'The Ball in Savoy' Lyc. 8.45
3 Engineering Society Meeting 5.45 p.m.
5 Shanghai Amateur Concert Band, Lyceum Theatre 9.15 p.m. Band concert in aid of Shanghai Refugees' Children Relief Society
6 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra in Glazunov's "Seasons". Symphonic ballet and "Stenka Razin" historical pantomime Lyceum Theatre 9.15
7 B.W.A. Jumble Sale 9.30 a.m.
8 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra Lyc. 9.15
9 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra Lyc. matinee at 2.15 evening at 9.15
10 Cathedral Organ and Piano Recital
16 Christian Science B'cast, XMHA, 6.30
11 'XCDN Calling'—Lyceum Theatre. 9
16 Purim Ball Arcadia 9 p.m.
18 XCDN Concert-Lyceum Theetre 9

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G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Jury List, which is now being revised and settled for the ensuing year, can be seen at the Registry of the Supreme Court between the hours of 10-12 and 2-4.

Any person whose name is included in the Jury List and who desires to claim exemption therefrom on the ground

(a) that he is over 60 years of age, or
(b) that he is disabled by mental or bodily infirmity, or
(c) that the rate of his gross income is not £50 per annum

is requested to communicate in writing with the Registrar forthwith, and, in the event of his claim being based on ground (b), to furnish a satisfactory medical certificate.

C. H. HAINES,
Registrar.

February 24, 1941. 11015

CHINA BOND & SHARE CO.,
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.

SASSOON HOUSE, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On February 20, 1941, the Board of Directors of China Bond & Share Co. Federal Inc., U.S.A., declared a cash dividend of 6 per cent. payable on March 10, 1941. The said dividend consists of a special dividend payable in accordance with the provisions of the United States Revenue laws applicable to China Trade Act corporations, and an ordinary dividend payable to stockholders of record on February 27, 1941.

J. R. BROWNE,
Secretary.
11014

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May we send you a form for completion?

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CHINA HONG LIST 1941

SHANGHAI HONG LIST.—All firms, institutions, missions, diplomatic, consulates, etc., in Shanghai, with staffs, arranged alphabetically.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms listed alphabetically with the firm's name. If you wish to find the address of a foreign company with local representation, or the agent of a particular motor-car, cosmetic, or radio, look up this list.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—Shanghai firms under their professional or trade headings. A list of apartment houses is a valuable feature of this section.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS.—An alphabetical list of mercantile marine officers.

SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.

STREET DIRECTORY.—The streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices, and stores.

DIPLOMATS AND CONSULS—of all nationalities and their stations

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—The foreign residents of Shanghai, and many Chinese, listed alphabetically, with their private addresses.

HONG LISTS.—The principal cities and ports, from Harbin to Canton, with foreign firms, institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents in the above cities and ports.

MISSIONS.—Classfied alphabetically by provinces. Under the names of the provinces are given the towns where missions are established with resident missionaries' list. This is divided into two sections: (1) Protestants; (2) Roman Catholics.

MISSIONARIES WHO'S WHO.—Alphabetical lists of Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries.

MAP OF SHANGHAI.—From Kiangwan to Lunghwa and the Hungjao Aerodrome to Pootung (65 by 32 inches).

With map of Shanghai $27; without map $25

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
And All Booksellers

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Feb. 22 16.00	Feb. 22 21.00	Feb. 23 4.00	Feb. 23 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.35	30.34	30.22	30.25
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.27	+0.14	—0.09	—0.18
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.04	—0.09	—0.13	—0.09
Wind (direction)	ENE	ENE	E	E/N
„ (miles per hour)	19 9	8.7	8.7	16.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	41.0°	39.0°	40.5°	43.3°
Humidity (per cent)	66	77	87	81
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	9	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Feb. 22	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.36	+0.28	30.22
Temp. min. 40.8° Max. 48.7°	44.8°	—3.3°	41.7°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	6.32	—	3.81

Time and Tide	24/2	25/2	26/2	27/2	28/2	1/3	2/3
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.27	6.26	6.25	6.24	6.23	6.22	6.21
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.48	17.49	17.49	17.50	17.51	17.52	17.52
Moon rises at Shanghai	4.56	5.36	6.14	6.49	7.24	7.57	8.31
Moon sets at Shanghai	16.11	17.07	18.03	18.56	19.50	20.43	21.35
Flood makes Shai. (day)	9.15	10.00	10.40	11.18	11.44	12.12	12.27
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	14.52	15.30	16.02	16.35	17.00	17.22	17.45
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	11.35	12.08	12.45	13.10	13.35	14.07	14.35
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	—	8.23	8.60	9.50	10.00	9.80	9.77

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 22nd:—High and rising pressure over China: low and falling over Japan with a depression passing east-north-eastward. Strong monsoon along the China Coast. Cloudy and colder weather in China.

State on the morning of the 23rd:—Overcast and colder weather. East-north-easterly wind. Normal and falling pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, February 24.	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Hongkong and Canton	*19.00	8.00
Foochow via Haikow	x 16.30	17.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	Ax19.00	20.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	x 19.30	20.00
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, February 25.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	*20.00	8.00
Swatow	*20.00	8.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	x 9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo)	Bx14.30	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	x 15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Japan (via Kobe) Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and †urope via Pacific	c 18.00	20.00

* The night before
A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 24th.
B Parcel mail for India, closes at 12.00 on 25th.
C Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on 25th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at noon and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 11.30 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. close at 9.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

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Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward $1,736,629

DONATIONS

Mary & Ronald $20
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Elizabeth Anne 100
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Shanghai Paper Hunt Club—part commission deducted from Pari Mutuels & Sweeps at the Race Meeting held on 15/2/41 10,344
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Abraham,E.A./I. 60 Gardner,W.A.B. 150
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Snooker ....40 Fawcett,Miss E. .20
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LATE 1936 Balilla Saloon, 30 miles per gallon, excellent condition. U.S.$475. Box 1461, NCDN.

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ANTIQUE wall clock dating back to about 1500 A.D., for sale. Box 1371, NCDN. -2653

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BACHELOR strongly recommends first-class cook-boy or caterer, wife experienced amah. Telephone 74602, 9-6. -2731

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